REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN TEXT BOOK

Patriotism — Protection — Prosperity

1910

FOR GOVERNOR

JOHN K. TENER

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

JOHN M. REYNOLDS

FOR STATE TREASURER

C. F. WRIGHT

FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS

HENRY HOUCK

"You do not have to guess what the Republican Party will do. The world knows its purposes. It has embodied them in law and executed them in administration"—WILLIAM McKINLEY

PRESS OF JOHN R. MC FETRIDGE & SONS, PHILA.

Republican party. Pennsylvania, State committee

A

CAMPAIGN TEXT BOOK

FOR 1910

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REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

OF

PENNSYLVANIA

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Chairman

W. HARRY BAKER
Secretary

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EDITOR'S NOTE.

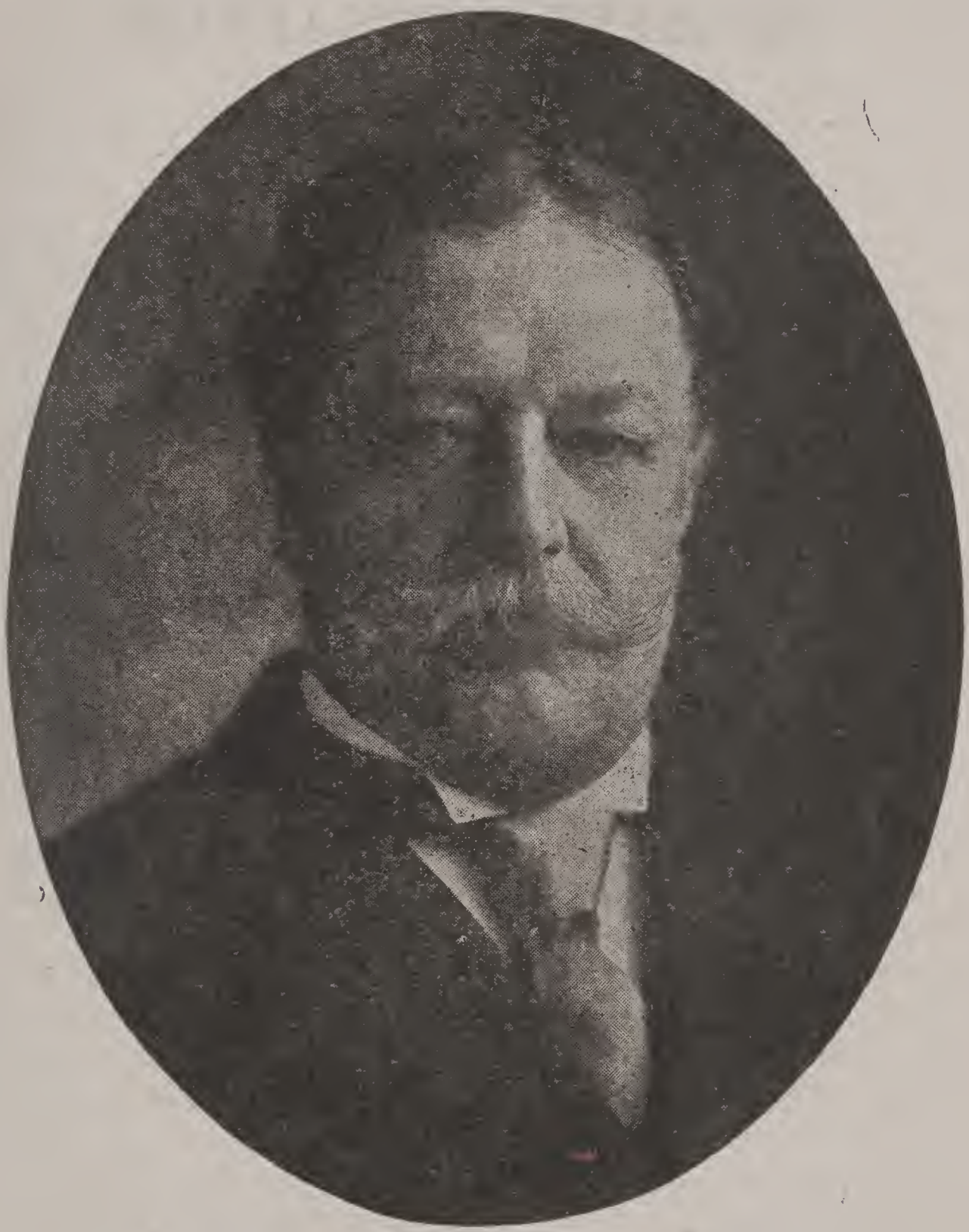
These pages form the text book of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania for the campaign of 1910. It is issued by direction of the Republican State Committee and is for reference by speakers and writers. The statements herewith made are believed to be entirely reliable; the data is official. The Republican Party seeks no other argument than that presented by its record of progress and achievement, of fidelity to its pledges.

The discordant opponents of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania have not published a campaign text book. They are without a record that will bear emphasis; they are without an issue that will be considered by the thinking citizenship of this Commonwealth.

Gift
Author
JAN

E.W.F. Jan. 27-12

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



WILLIAM H. TAFT

PRESIDENT TAFT'S LETTER.

BEVERLY, MASS., August 20, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. MCKINLEY:

As the chairman of the National Congressional Republican Committee, you have asked me to give the reasons which should lead voters in the coming November election to cast their ballots for Republican candidates for Congress.

I assume that when this letter is given publicity the lines will be drawn, the party candidates will have been selected, and the question for decision will be whether we shall have in the House of Representatives a Republican or a Democratic majority. The question then will be not what complexion of Republicanism one prefers, but whether it is better for the country to have the Republican party control the legislation for the next two years and further redeem its promises, or to enable a Democratic majority in the House either to interpose a veto to Republican measures, or to formulate and pass bills to carry out Democratic principles. Prominence has been given during the preliminary canvasses just ended to the differences between Republicans; but in the election such differences should be forgotten. Differences within the party were manifested in the two sessions of the present Congress, and yet never in its history has the Republican party passed and become responsible for as much useful and progressive legislation. So, while issues will doubtless arise between members of a Republican majority as to the details of further legislation, the party, as a whole, will show itself in the future, as in the past, practical and patriotic in subordinating individual opinions in order to secure real progress. Hence it is important that after Republican Congressional candidates have been duly and fairly chosen, all Republicans who believe in the party principles as declared in its national platform of 1908 should give the candidates loyal and effective support. If this is done, there will be no doubt of a return of a Republican majority.

DEMOCRATIC REPUDIATION.

The only other alternative is a Democratic majority. It is difficult, very difficult, to state all the principles that would govern such a majority in its legislative course; and this because its party platforms have presented a variety of planks not altogether consistent, and because in the present Congress, leading Democrats in the Senate and the House have not hesitated to repudiate certain of their party pledges and to deny their binding character. We may reasonably assume, however, that a Democratic majority in the House would reject the Republican doctrine of protection as announced in 1908.

What, therefore, has a Republican who believes in protection but objects to some rates or schedules in the present tariff act to hope for from a Democratic majority, which, if allowed its way, would attack the protective system and halt business by a threatened revision of the whole tariff on revenue basis, or if prevented by the Senate or the Executive would merely do nothing.

Such a legislative program as that set forth in the Republican national platform of 1908 could not be carried out in full by one Congress. Certainly if all its promises are executed in one administration, it will be within a proper time. The present Congress has not only fulfilled many party pledges, but it has by its course set higher the standard of party responsibility for such pledges than ever before in the history of American parties. Hereafter those who would catch voters by declarations in favor of alluring remedial legislation will not make them except with much more care as to the possibility of its enactment. In view of the history of the present Congress, the return of a Republican majority in the next Congress may well inspire confidence that the pledges still unredeemed will be met and satisfied.

THE TARIFF.

Let us consider, summarily, the promises made and the legislation enacted by the present Congress: First and of primary importance was the promise to revise the tariff in accordance with the rule laid down in the platform, to wit: that the tariff on articles imported should be equal to the difference between their cost of production abroad and that cost in this country, including a reasonable profit for the domestic manufacturer. A very full

investigation—full, at least, as such investigations have been conducted in the past—was made by the Ways and Means Committee of the House to determine what rates should be changed to conform to this rule. A reduction was made in six hundred and fifty-four numbers, and an increase in some two hundred and twenty, while eleven hundred and fifty remained unchanged. The bill was amended in the Senate, but the proportion of increases to decreases was maintained. When I signed the bill, I accompanied my approval with the following memorandum:

> "I have signed the Payne tariff bill because I believe it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision, and to comply with the promises of the platform as they have been generally understood, and as I interpreted them in the campaign before election.
>
> "The bill is not a perfect tariff bill, or a complete compliance with the promises made strictly interpreted, but a fulfilment free from criticism in respect to a subject matter involving many schedules and thousands of articles could not be expected. It suffices to say that except with regard to whisky, liquors and wines, and in regard to silks and as to some high classes of cottons—all of which may be treated as luxuries and proper subjects of a revenue tariff—there have been very few increases in rates. There have been a great number of real decreases in rates, and they constitute a sufficient amount to justify the statement that this bill is a substantial downward revision, and a reduction of excessive rates. This is not a free-trade bill. It was not intended to be. The Republican party did not promise to make a free-trade bill. It promised to make the rates protective, but to reduce them when they exceeded the difference between the cost of production abroad and here, making allowance for the greater normal profit on active investments here. I believe that while this excess has not been reduced in a number of cases, in a great majority the rates are such as are necessary to protect American industries, but are low enough, in case of abnormal increase of demand and raising of prices, to permit the possibility of the importation of the foreign article and thus to prevent excessive prices.

"The power granted to the Executive under the maximum and minimum clause may be exercised to secure the removal of obstacles which have been interposed by foreign governments in the way of undue and unfair discrimination against American merchandise and products.

"The Philippine tariff section I have struggled to secure for ten years last past, and it gratifies me exceedingly by my signature to give it the effect of law. I am sure it will greatly increase the trade between the two countries, and it will do much to build up the Philippines in a healthful prosperity.

"The administrative clauses of the bill and the Customs Court are admirably adapted to secure a more uniform and a more speedy final construction of the meaning of the law.

"The authority of the President to use agents to assist him in the application of the maximum and minimum section of the statute, and to enable officials to administer the law, gives a wide latitude for the acquisition, under circumstances favorable to its truth, of information in respect to the price and cost of production of goods at home and abroad, which will throw much light on the operation of the present tariff and be of primary importance as officially collected data upon which future Executive action and Executive recommendations may be based.

"The corporation tax is a just and equitable excise measure, which it is hoped will produce a sufficient amount to prevent a deficit and which incidentally will secure valuable statistics and information concerning the many corporations of the country, and will constitute an important step toward that degree of publicity and regulation which the tendency in corporate enterprises in the last twenty years has shown to be necessary."

This fairly states the effect of the bill. The bill has been criticised for certain of its rates and schedules. Some of the criticisms are just and some are wide of the mark and most unjust.

The truth is that under the old protective idea the only purpose was to make the tariff high enough to protect the home industry. The excess of the tariff over the differences in the cost of production here and abroad was not regarded as objectionable,

because it was supposed that competition between those who enjoyed the high protection would keep the price for the consumer down to what was reasonable for the manufacturers. The evil of excessive tariff rates, however, showed itself in the temptation of manufacturers to combine and suppress competition, and then to maintain the prices so as to take advantage of the excess of the tariff rate over the difference between the cost of production abroad and here.

The Payne tariff bill is the first bill passed by the Republican party in which the necessity for reducing rates to avoid this evil has been recognized, and it is therefore a decided step in the right direction and it ought to be accepted as such. On the whole, it was a downward revision, particularly on articles of necessity and on raw materials. The actual figures on the first year's operation of the law demonstrate this. It must also be remembered that the tariff rates in the new law on imported liquors, wines and silks were increased substantially over the Dingley rates, because these were luxuries and it was intended to increase the revenue.

The charge that the present tariff is responsible for the increase in the prices of necessities is demonstrably false, because the high prices, with very few exceptions, affect articles in the tariff upon which there was no increase in rates or in respect to which there was a substantial reduction.

TARIFF BOARD.

Perhaps more important than any one feature of the operative part of the tariff law is that section which enables the Executive to appoint a tariff commission or board to secure the needed information for the proper amendment and perfection of the law. The difficulty in fixing the proper tariff rates in accord with the principle stated in the Republican platform is in securing reliable evidence as to the difference between the cost of production at home and the cost of production abroad. The bias of the manufacturer seeking protection and of the importer opposing it weakens the weight of their testimony. Moreover, when we understand that the cost of production differs in one country abroad from that in another, and that it changes from year to year and from month to month, we must realize that the precise difference in cost of production sought for is not capable of definite

ascertainment, and that all that even the most scientific person can do in his investigation is, after consideration of many facts which he learns, to exercise his best judgment in reaching a conclusion.

The Commission, however, already selected and at work, is a commission of disinterested persons who will ascertain the facts, not in a formal hearing by examination and cross-examination of witnesses, but by the kind of investigation that statisticians and scientific investigators use. When the Commission completes its work, either on the entire tariff or on any of the schedules in respect to which issue has arisen, and the work of the Commission shows that the present tariff is wrong and should be changed, I expect to bring the matter to the attention of the Congress with a view to its amendment of the tariff in that particular. Of course, this will be impracticable unless Congress itself shall adopt the parliamentary rule, as I hope it will, that a bill to amend one schedule of the tariff may not be subject to a motion to amend by adding changes in other schedules.

It will thus be possible to take up a single schedule with respect to which it is probable that a great majority of each House will be unprejudiced, to submit the evidence, and to reach a fair conclusion, and this method will tend to avoid disturbing business conditions. For these reasons it seems to me that all Republicans—conservative, progressive and radical—may well abide the situation with respect to the tariff until evidence now being accumulated shall justify changes in the rates; and that it is much better for them to vote for Republicans than to help create a Democratic majority which would be utterly at war with the protective principle, and therefore would have no use for the findings of the Tariff Commission, as we may certainly infer from the solid Democratic vote in the present Congress against the necessary appropriation for the Commission's work.

RESULTS OF PAYNE LAW.

One great virtue in the new tariff law, including the corporation tax, is that, taken with the earnest effort of the administration to keep down or reduce governmental expenditures and to reform the methods of collecting the customs revenue, it has, by its revenue-producing capacity, turned a deficit in the ordinary operations of the Government of $58,000,000 for the year ending

June 30, 1909, to a surplus in the first full year of the law, ending August 5, 1910, of $26,000,000. From a revenue standpoint, then, there can be no controversy over the effectiveness of the new law. Increased revenue indicates increased imports, and an examination of our imports during the past year will disclose a most substantial increase in manufacturers' material, from which in the making of finished products, whether for exportation or home consumption, has come a larger volume of employment for our wage-earners, a larger purchasing power and a greater consumption of the products of our farms and fabrications of our factories. So far, then, as such importations do not displace home production, they must be of benefit to all. Generally speaking, a full measure of industrial activity in production, transportation and distribution has accompanied the operation of the new law. Under the maximum and minimum provisions we have concluded treaties with all foreign nations, gaining the best possible terms for entrance to their markets without sacrificing our own. By the Payne tariff law we have at last done justice to the Philippines by allowing the producers of those islands the benefit of our markets with such limitations as to prevent injury to our home industries.

Again, the present law in its corporation tax imposes a new kind of tax which has many of the merits of an income tax. It taxes success, not failure. Unlike a personal income tax, it is easily and exactly collected, and by an increase or decrease in the rate enables Congress with exactness to regulate its income to its necessary expenditures. More than this, it furnishes an indirect but effective method of keeping the Government advised as to the kind of business done by all corporations. It is one of the most useful and important changes in our revenue laws, as the future will show. In spite of the criticisms heaped upon it at its passage, no party responsible for revenues or anxious to retain every means of legitimate supervision of corporations will repeal it.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The next most important work of the present Congress was the passage of the amendment to the interstate commerce bill. The Republican platform favored amendment to the interstate commerce act with a view to giving greater power to the Inter-

state Commerce Commission in regulating the operation of railroads and the fixing of traffic rates, and also favored such national legislation and supervision as would prevent the future over-issue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers. After the adjournment of the Congress at its extra session, I invited two of my Cabinet and a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and a member of Congress, to make recommendations as to the needed amendments to the interstate commerce act. These gentlemen reported to me, and in September last, in a speech in Des Moines, I foreshadowed their recommendations as I intended to make them to the Congress for the amendment of the interstate commerce act:

First, by the establishment of a commerce court; second, by empowering the Commission to classify merchandise as well as to fix rates for classes; third, by giving the right to a shipper to designate the route by which his goods shall be transported beyond the line of the initial carrier; fourth, by empowering the Commission to consider the justice or injustice of any rate without the complaint or initiation of a shipper; fifth, by empowering the Commission to suspend proposed increases of rates by carriers until the Commission shall have a chance to pass upon the reasonableness of the increase; sixth, by provisions for the Federal regulation of the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways; seventh, by a clause forbidding an interstate commerce railway company from acquiring stock in a competing road; eighth, by a section permitting the making of traffic agreements between competing railroads limited in point of time and subject matter, and subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

These amendments were in accordance with the text of the Republican platform. Subsequently, bills were drawn embodying this recommended legislation, in which, while the principle was maintained, there were limitations introduced, as justice suggested, after a conference with all the parties interested. The bill was submitted to the Congress, and after a great deal of discussion, both in the House and the Senate, it was enacted into law, with many amendments which did not materially change the effect of the recommendations except to strike out certain provisions promised in the Republican platform, to permit traffic agreements between railways in spite of the anti-trust law, to

forbid one railway company to acquire stock in a competing company, and to secure supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways.

For this last, was substituted a provision authorizing the appointment of a commission to consider the evils arising from the over-issue of stocks and bonds, and the methods of preventing such evils by Congressional regulation. In addition to the purposes already recited accomplished by the bill, the so-called long and short haul clause of the existing law—the one forbidding the charging of a greater rate for a less distance included in the greater distance, than for the greater distance—was amended so as to vest in the Commission somewhat wider discretion in enforcing the clause than has been permitted by the Supreme Court decisions under existing law. Moreover, interstate telegraphs and telephones as instruments of commerce have been brought within the regulation of the Commission. The bill as at present in force is an excellent bill. It is not enacted in a spirit of hostility to railroads, but it submits them to a closer and more effective supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission to avoid injustice in their management and control.

The important part that railways play as the arterial circulation in the business of the country, the million and a half of their employees and the million of their stockholders, the importance of their purchasing power as affecting the prosperity of general business—all require in the public interest that no unfair treatment should be accorded them. But I am glad to note that the railway managers have acquiesced in the fairness of the present bill, and propose loyally to comply with its useful provisions. It was supported by the whole Republican party in Congress, and that party is entitled to credit for its passage. The whole Democratic strength was exhibited against it in both Houses. It was a performance of a pledge of the platform, and only needs time to vindicate the wisdom of its enactment.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The postal savings bank bill has a similar history. It is one of the great Congressional enactments. It creates an epoch. It institutes a system which will work effectively to promote thrift among the poor, by providing a depository for their savings which they properly may consider absolutely safe, and will also turn into

the channels of trade and commerce a large volume of money which otherwise would be hoarded. By specific provision it will stimulate the investment of savings in Government bonds of small denominations, for which the bill provides. Like the tariff bill and the railroad bill, this was put through each House of Congress by a Republican majority, and was signed by a Republican President.

The legislation of Congress in respect to the Navy Department is a full compliance with the promises of the Republican platform. In spite of a proper desire to keep down appropriations, Congress saw the necessity for a continuance of our present naval policy and a regular strengthening of the Navy by the addition of two more battleships. More than this, it has enabled the Secretary of the Navy to carry out a reform in the business management of the Department and a reorganization of the bureaus and staff of the Navy so as to contribute materially to its effectiveness as one of the military arms of the Government. Although the Democratic national platform apparently favored the increase in the Navy, a large majority of the Democrats, both in the House and the Senate, opposed the policy when presented in the form of concrete legislation.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

The Republican party at the last session of Congress again exhibited its deep and sincere interest in the general welfare of the working men and women of the country by adding important enactments to its already long record of legislation on this subject. Practically all classes of employees, especially those engaged in occupations more or less hazardous, are the beneficiaries of laws which should operate to lighten the burdens which naturally fall upon the shoulders of man. The Republican party recognized the necessity of reducing the dangers under which hundreds of thousands of miners work by creating a Bureau of Mines. This bill was passed for the purpose of establishing an efficient governmental instrument for investigation, examination and report to the world of the kind of safety appliances that will prevent the awful losses of life in the operation of mines, and especially of coal mines. A second purpose of the bureau is to perform the same office in respect to the great industry of mining that the Department of Agriculture performs in respect to the farm-

ing interests of the country; that is, by experiment and investigation to determine the most effective methods of mining and the best means of avoiding the deplorable waste that now obtains in the present mining methods.

No more important legislation in the interest of human life has ever been enacted by Congress than the laws of the recent session giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission ampler powers to define the needed safety appliances for the prevention of accidents to employees and passengers, and, after a hearing, to require their adoption by interstate railways. Other legislation, with respect to the inspection of locomotive boilers and the removal of dangerous overhead obstructions, awaits the consideration of the next session of this Congress, and I hope that it may speedily be passed. The employers' liability act was perfected by needed amendment so as to enable injured employees more easily to recover just damages.

But in one sense the most forward step taken in the interest of the worker was the creation of a Congressional Commission to report a practical bill for the fixing of workmen's compensation for injuries received in the employment of interstate commerce railways, as risks in the business to be fixed by speedy arbitration and to be graduated according to the extent of the injury and the earning capacity of the injured person. This is important, not only as affecting interstate commerce railways, but, if adopted, as furnishing a model to the country for a beneficial change in the legal relation between employee and employer. This reform would put an end to the vexatious and costly litigation through which an injured employee must go in order to recover damages—litigation which on account of the poverty of the employee frequently serves to defeat the ends of justice, and in other instances leads to exorbitant and unjust verdicts.

CONSERVATION.

One of the great questions which has been made a national issue and aroused public interest through the insistence of President Roosevelt is that of conservation of our national resources. From the Federal standpoint, this concerns the preservation of forests, the reclamation of arid lands of the Government and the proper treatment and disposition of our Government coal lands, phosphate lands, oil and gas lands, and of the lands known as

water-power sites at the points on the streams where the water power must be converted in order to be useful. During Mr. Roosevelt's administration millions of acres of lands included within the classes described were withdrawn in the United States proper and in Alaska, in order to await proper legislation. Doubt arose as to the Executive power to make these withdrawals, and therefore as to their legality should they be contested in court. The present administration continued the Executive withdrawals, but suggested, as a matter of wise precaution, securing from Congress express power to make them. By Republican majorities in both Houses a withdrawal bill for this purpose was enacted, and now over seventy millions of acres have been rewithdrawn of lands included within the classes described. Much of the land reserved as coal land is valuable for agriculture, and therefore Congress adopted an entirely feasible and useful plan by which the homestead laws were applied to the surface of the land, while the coal in the ground is still reserved as the property of the Government. This is a new departure in our land laws, and is highly to be commended. In addition to this, it was deemed necessary, in order that certain reclamation projects of the Government should be completed within a reasonable time, that an issue of $20,000,000 bonds should be authorized with which to secure water for the settlers upon Government lands within the promise of the project, the bonds to be redeemed by the water rents for the service rendered. In this way hundreds of settlers who have been patiently waiting for the completion of the projects and suffering great privation will be rehabilitated. At the same time, the law authorizing the bond issue prevents the expenditure of any of the proceeds of the bonds in any of the projects until a board of army engineers shall report the same as worthy and feasible. Moreover, additional provision has been made in the appropriation laws for money with which to carry on surveys of unsurveyed public lands, a crying need in certain States and in Alaska. Thus it is not too much to say that most important steps have been taken toward the proper conservation of our resources in the legislation of the present Congress. There remains to be considered and settled the question of the method of disposing of these lands so that the Government may retain sufficient control to prevent a monopoly in their use and to secure the public against extortion for coal, oil, gas, phosphate or water power on the one

hand, and yet may give to private capital sufficient inducement to bring about a normal development of the wealth contained in these lands to aid in the building up of the country. Neither the Democrats of the House nor the Democrats of the Senate as a body, although their platform formally declared in favor of conservation, have taken any active part or can be counted upon to assist materially in the solution of these complicated questions.

Another subject of pressing importance is that of the improvement of our waterways. The present Congress has enacted a rivers and harbors bill appropriating more than $41,000,000 for the carrying out of a number of well-defined plans for the permanent improvement of rivers and harbors within a certain period, and in addition authorizing contracts to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, aggregating over ten millions of dollars. The bill was subject to criticism in that it still continued the old piece-meal system and appropriated something for nearly every project recommended by the army engineers. It is hoped and believed that in the next session and thereafter the engineers will so make their recommendations as to indicate the projects of greater importance, so that adequate sums may be appropriated for their completion within a reasonably short time and the piece-meal policy of extending the construction of improvements of this kind indefinitely for years may be abandoned.

OTHER PLEDGES REDEEMED.

The Republican platform promised that it would admit to Statehood the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and that promise has been redeemed with suitable provisions for securing good and sane constitutions of the States by requiring their adoption in advance of the election of State officers, and their submission to Congress for consideration, and possible rejection, at one of its sessions.

All this long list of useful enactments was promised in the Republican platform and has been put through by Republican majorities.

Congress has also enacted into law, in accordance with the promise which I made as a candidate for the Presidency, a bill requiring the publication by the Congressional committees of detailed statements of the money received by them and the money

expended by them in the political canvass of each Congressional candidate.

In addition, the present Congress has appropriated $100,000 to enable the Executive to investigate and make recommendations as to the methods by which the cost of running the Government may be reduced. I regard this last as one of the most important parts of the administration's policy. I am confident that if full opportunity is given, and a Republican Congress is elected to assist, the cutting down of the national expenditures by the adoption of modern economic methods in doing the business of the Government will reach to a point of saving many millions. How much the expenses can be curtailed it is impossible to approximate at this time. The problem before the administration is to get full value for every dollar it disburses.

The appropriations for the last year were more than $20,000,000 less than the appropriations of the year before, and in the actual execution of the law $11,000,000 were saved in the operation of the Post Office Department, for which appropriation had already been made.

FUTURE LEGISLATION.

A number of other promises remain to be kept. I have already alluded to the provisions to regulate the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate commerce railways, to which the Democratic minority in the Senate gave its solid opposition on the ground that the Central Government has no Constitutional power to make and enforce such regulation. In addition, there is the promised procedure to determine how preliminary injunction shall issue without notice, and when. In substitution for this the Democratic platform proposes an amendment to the existing law which would create a privileged class of lawless workmen and would seriously impair the power of the courts of equity to do justice. Then there is a measure to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to which in previous Congresses the Democratic party has always opposed an almost solid front. There is the measure forbidding the acquisition of stocks by one railway company in a competing line, and there are also those bills, already referred to, to secure further safety appliances on railways and to establish a basis for workmen's compensation. There is also the promise of the Republican platform to make better provision for securing the health of the nation. The most tangible

and useful form that this can take would be the establishment of a national bureau of health to include all the health agencies of the Government now distributed in different Departments. Finally there is the Appalachian Forest Reserve Bill which passed the House by a Republican majority, is on the calendar of the Senate, and will probably pass at the coming session of this Congress.

In view of what the present Republican Congress has done in the fulfilment of its promises, and in view of the standard that it has set in respect to the sacredness of party pledges, I have no hesitation in urging all who are in favor of the performance of the remaining pledges, who are in favor of progress, in favor of practical conservation, in favor of economy in government, in favor of the just regulation of railways and of interstate commerce corporations, in favor of a bureau of health, in favor of a proper limitation of the powers of equitable injunction, and who are in favor of measures to promote the merchant marine in foreign service, to vote for the Republican candidates for Congress in order that their wish for all this progressive legislation may be gratified.

CONCLUSION.

In closing, it may not be inappropriate for me to invite your attention, and that of all those engaged in advocating the Republican cause in the coming election, to the fact that it is of the utmost importance to make this a campaign of education as to facts and to clear away the clouds of misrepresentation that have obscured the real issues and have made it difficult to secure for the Republican majority in Congress the real credit due them from the country for the tremendous task they have accomplished. If this is brought clearly home to all voters, and especially to the young men now voting for the first time, and they become impressed, as they ought to be by this record, with the difference in the governmental efficiency and capacity of the Republican and Democratic parties, they will enroll themselves with the party of construction and progress rather than with the party of obstruction and negation, and the resulting legislation of the Sixty-second Congress will vindicate their choice.

Sincerely yours,

WM. H. TAFT.

Hon. William B. McKinley, *Chairman,*
Republican Congressional Committee,
1133 Broadway, New York City.

THE CAMPAIGN AND ITS ISSUES.

SOUND REASONS FOR SUPPORT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA AND THE NATION.

A political party must be judged by its legislative enactments and by its administration of public affairs. To receive the approval of the people it is necessary that from its ranks shall come legislators and executives of integrity, wisdom and an accurate perception of conditions which may require adjustment. If by its service it shall bring about a corrective of existing evils it may be fairly entitled to popular commendation. The record of the Republican Party preeminently is a record of performance. By its wise and constructive statesmanship it has presented to the world an example of good government. Never before in its almost uninterrupted control of National affairs for more than half a century has that party had the confidence of the people as it has to-day. Through patriotic achievement it has become secure in its trusteeship of the nation's interests. The people of the United States are a thinking people. They are alive to the welfare of the State. Legislation of the Republican Party has established prosperity in this country. It has provided protection for the humblest citizen, for, as Theodore Roosevelt truly has said, "No man is above the law and no man below it."

REPUBLICAN TARIFF REVISION.

The Payne tariff law is the most important legislative enactment of recent years. It provided sensible tariff revision and it has enlarged the prosperity of the people. It has accomplished every purpose for which a tariff act is intended. It has supplied the country with a larger revenue per month since its passage by Congress than any other

tariff law in our history. It has done this at a lower ad valorem rate of duty than any other tariff act. Under its operation the Government deficit has disappeared and in its place is a substantial surplus. It has furnished the labor of the United States adequate protection from the poorly paid labor of foreign countries. An overwhelming majority of our people indorse the statement of President William Howard Taft that the Payne law "is the best tariff law ever passed by the Republican Party."

The delegates at the Harrisburg convention emphasized the satisfaction of the people of Pennsylvania over the new tariff system. In an earnest platform declaration they proclaimed that the Keystone State still stands by the colors of the traditional policy of protection.

The enactment of the tariff law was followed at the recent session of Congress by further important legislation in the interest of the people. A Republican Congress fully sustained the excellent administration of President Taft.

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE AFFAIRS.

As in the nation, so in this State. Pennsylvania has entire confidence in the Republican Party. In every branch of our State government representatives of that party have fought a good fight; they have kept the faith. The administration of Governor Edwin S. Stuart is commended by all of the people. Good legislation has been enacted and a business-like management of our finances has made Pennsylvania free from debt. The Republican Party has given a good account of its stewardship. Its long and successful administration of State affairs is a splendid vindication of the judgment of the people.

On June 22d there assembled at Harrisburg a distinguished body of representative Republicans. The State convention of 1910 was notable for the excellence of its membership. The delegates who composed that body proceeded with great deliberation to discharge the duty delegated to them by the great Republican majority of this Commonwealth, the selection of candidates for the office of Governor and other high State offices. A tremendous responsibility devolved upon them from the certainty that their selections would be rat-

ified by the people. They did their work well. The manner of their procedure presents an accurate index to political conditions in this State. The harmony that extends throughout the great Republican hosts of Pennsylvania was reflected by the delegates, who acted together upon every proposition that came before them. Each candidate was nominated without a dissenting vote, a condition absolutely unprecedented in the political history of this State. In the campaign of 1910 the Republican Party presents candidates who are worthy of the support of every citizen of Pennsylvania. Their election will insure a continuance of good government in this Commonwealth.

NATIONAL ISSUES INVOLVED.

This campaign involves other issues of the highest importance to our people. The result of the elections in Pennsylvania this year will be of more than State significance. It will be of National importance. The Republican ticket should be elected by an unprecedented majority for unusual reasons. The enactment of the Payne tariff law was a vindication for Pennsylvania's uncompromising Republicanism. In 1908 no other State gave the Republican National ticket so large a majority. No other State sent to the Sixty-first Congress so many Republican Representatives. No other State was so conspicuous as Pennsylvania in the enactment of tariff revision legislation. No other delegation in Congress resented more effectively the intrusion of false economic theories as a substitute for sound Republican doctrine. From no other State was there a more urgent demand for the continuance of the protective system. Pennsylvania will be the principal beneficiary of the new tariff rates. They have brought prosperity to all classes of her people. The Republican Party responded to the demand of the Keystone State for legislation that would enable it to maintain its industrial supremacy. Throughout this great Commonwealth is hope, optimism, activity. The Republican Party has established a reconstructed tariff system which has restored prosperity, which protects the wage-earner, provides for our markets abroad, as well as at home, and removes from business the blight of tariff agitation.

THE DUTY OF THE VOTER.

It is the duty of every man in this State who believes in the protection of the labor of the country from competition with the miserably paid labor abroad, to record at the polls his approval of the work of the Republican majority in the Sixty-first Congress. A reduced Republican majority in Pennsylvania this year will bring hope and encouragement to those who oppose the Republican system of protection and advocate Democratic tariff revision. It will provide free trade exponents with an excuse for projecting tariff agitation with its distressing influences into the commercial and industrial organization of this country. An overwhelming majority for the Republican ticket will emphasize Pennsylvania's appreciation of the splendid service of her Representatives in Congress in her behalf and proclaim to the country her unfaltering allegiance to the principles of the Republican Party.

A VOTE FOR THE REPUBLICAN TICKET WILL BE A VOTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE NATION.

FOR GOVERNOR

JOHN K. TENER

JOHN KINLEY TENER.

The Republican Party presents as its candidate for Governor a man who possesses all of the qualities of Pennsylvania's best and most representative citizenship. John Kinley Tener will prove a worthy successor to Edwin S. Stuart. In him are combined energy, ability and integrity. A product of the public schools and largely self-educated, he has earned for himself an honorable and successful career as a business man and a distinguished record in statesmanship. No other public man within this generation has advanced more rapidly in the confidence of the people than John Kinley Tener. His public service has been characterized by a rugged independence and a deep regard for the people's welfare.

It has become fashionable among the muckrakers, when attacking an honest man who happens to be a candidate for office, to inform the public that he is the "candidate of the bosses," and that if elected he will "take his orders." These things were said of Edwin S. Stuart, and, undoubtedly a similar line of action will be followed concerning the present candidate of the Republican Party. Like Edwin S. Stuart, John Kinley Tener is no man's man. In his address accepting the nomination for Governor, Mr. Tener said:—

"If elected Governor I shall administer the affairs of my office as a sacred trust and only in the interest of all the people of the Commonwealth, irrespective of party affiliations. Their wish shall be my guide and their approval my greatest reward."

John Kinley Tener will not take any man's orders.

A POPULAR CANDIDATE.

It may interest the people of this State to learn something of the personality of the man who will serve as their next Governor. John Kinley Tener is of "heroic mould." He is

six feet five inches tall and has the proportions of an athlete. He has Irish blue eyes and a square set chin. He has been styled the "handsomest member of the House at Washington." His face is that of a man of unusual intelligence and determination. His manner is kindly and sympathetic. Personally, he is very popular. He is forty-seven years old.

John Kinley Tener has had an interesting career.

Of the lineage, a branch of which was settled in Western Pennsylvania previous to the Revolutionary War, Mr. Tener was born in the city of Tyrone, Ireland, July 25, 1863. He was one of ten children. When quite young and shortly after the death of his father, he, with the other members of his family, came to this country and settled in Pittsburg.

Mr. Tener received the advantage of whatever educational facilities were provided by the public and high schools of that city. That same energy and application which has characterized his whole life was early manifested in his school life, which was thorough and as complete as the circumstances would permit.

MR. TENER AS AN ATHLETE.

After leaving school his first employment was with the firm of Oliver Brothers & Philips, in a clerical capacity. He afterwards held positions of trust with the Chartiers Valley Glass Company and the Chartiers and McKee Gas Company.

From early life Mr. Tener has been fond of athletics. His splendid physique gave him a particular advantage in this direction. Before his public school days were over he had attracted attention as a baseball player. His ability in that direction came to the notice of Captain (Pop) Anson, who was at that time and for some years afterwards the famous and successful manager of the Chicago Club of the National League. He became a member of that team and immediately assumed first rank as a pitcher. In that capacity he accompanied the famous Spalding aggregation of baseball athletes on their tour around the world in the fall of 1889-90. This was undoubtedly the most remarkable trip ever taken by a band of athletes, and resulted in the introduction of America's National game in many portions of the globe.

ENTERS UPON A BUSINESS CAREER.

Wishing to enter a business career, Mr. Tener abandoned professional baseball and went to Charleroi, about twenty years ago, where he assumed the position of cashier of the First National Bank of that place. Charleroi is one of those remarkable towns which seem to have sprung up in a night. It is now one of the most substantial of the smaller municipalities in the State. Mr. Tener has been identified with its growth and has been prominent and active in every movement for its advancement. The small bank he entered as cashier has become one of the substantial institutions of that section. A few years after his services with it began, his associates, recognizing his ability as a financier, made him president of the institution, which position he still holds. Some years ago Mr. Tener was active in the organization of the Charleroi Savings and Trust Company, in which institution he became treasurer and active officer and in which he is still interested.

Mr. Tener was instrumental and largely interested in the construction of street car lines in Charleroi, and is now the president of the company that manages the new large steel bridge across the Monongahela at that point and connecting Charleroi and Monessen. He is also largely interested in other financial and manufacturing establishments in Washington and surrounding counties.

Mr. Tener pre-eminently is a leading man of affairs, occupying a prominent and commendable position in the business community and belongs to that class of energetic and able young men who have made the Pittsburg district the manufacturing centre of the nation and the wonder and marvel of the world. He is a self-made man; he has carved his own fortune, starting at the bottom. By his own efforts he has lifted himself to the position of distinction and responsibility he now enjoys.

ALWAYS A REPUBLICAN.

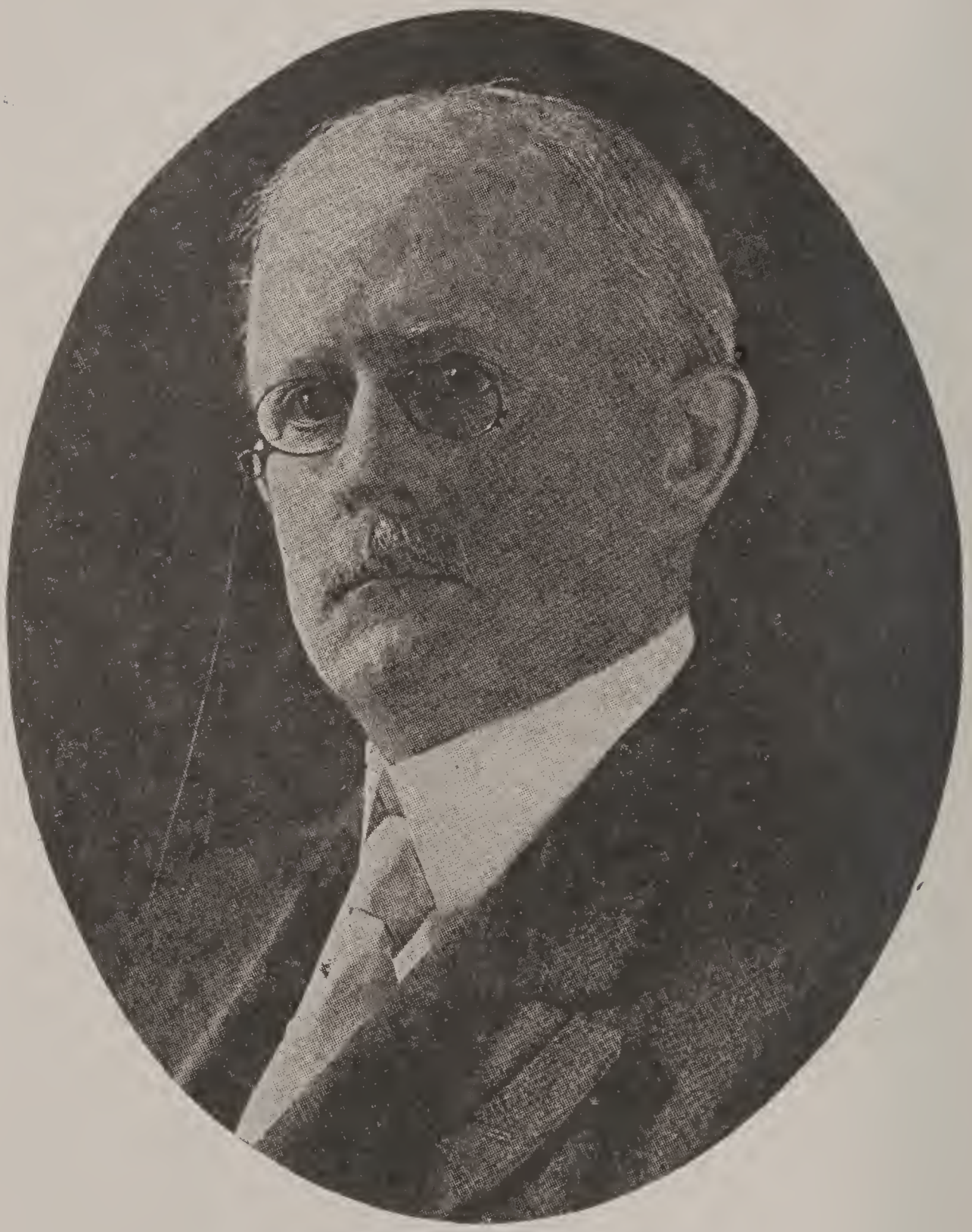
Mr. Tener always has been a Republican. He has been active and energetic in the support of his party. Although often solicited, he consistently refused to permit the mention of his name for any office within the gift of the party until

the year 1907, when he was persuaded to become candidate for Congress. This consent was secured only after pressure which was irresistible had been brought to bear upon him. In the campaign that followed his opponent was Ernest F. Acheson, who had been a member of Congress for fourteen years and who was considered one of the most resourceful politicians in this State. Putting all the strength of his splendid personality into the contest, Mr. Tener won a signal victory. His popularity at home was attested by the fact that he carried Charleroi by a vote of 866 to 87. He carried his county by a majority of over 4,200, and the town of Washington, where his opponent lived, by more than 750. At the general election his majority was over 10,000. Upon entering Congress Mr. Tener was signally honored by appointment to the very important Committee on Rivers and Harbors, a distinction which rarely comes to a member of that body during his first term. Other important committee assignments were given him. His career in Congress has been marked by the same devotion to duty and successful efforts that has characerized his entire life.

ESSENTIALLY A HOME MAN.

Notwithstanding all his varied and important business interests, Mr. Tener is esentially a home man, and has always found ample time for the full enjoyment of his home life. About twenty years ago he married Miss Harriet Day, an accomplished young woman of Haverhill, Mass. For many years they have occupied a beautiful residence in Charleroi. It is the centre of social activities in that community. Mr. Tener is at his best when surrounded by his friends in his own home. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He is prominenly identified with several organizations, among which is the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was elected Grand Treasurer of that body at the second session of the Grand Lodge, which he attended. So efficient was his administration of that trust, and so great was his popularity, that after three years as Grand Treasurer he was elected to the position of Grand Exalted Ruler. He is a member of the Duquesne, the Pittsburg Athletic and other clubs.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



JOHN M. REYNOLDS

JOHN MERRIMAN REYNOLDS.

As a student, lawyer, business man and legislator, John M. Reynolds has attained marked success. Although he comes from the ranks of the plain people, he has a right to pride of ancestry. For generations his people have had the respect and confidence of the communities in which they resided.

Patrick H. Reynolds, his father, was a native of Ireland, and was but eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to this country. They settled in Lancaster County and there established a home. Patrick H. Reynolds married Ann, daughter of Andrew Barnett and Rose Barnett, of Baltimore County, Maryland, and they became the parents of eight children. He was a well-to-do farmer and an influential citizen. He dealt extensively in live stock and operated a grist mill located on his farm.

John Merriman Reynolds attended the Lancaster County public schools for the usual period; then he entered the First Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Millersville, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1867, subsequently receiving the degree of A. M. from Columbian University. Shortly afterwards he removed from Lancaster County to Bedford and became an instructor of teachers in the County Normal School. For the two school years of 1867-68 he was principal of the Bedford public schools. Having chosen the law for his profession, on February 15, 1870, he was admitted to the Bedford County bar, and at once began to practice. He devoted his entire time to his clientele, which grew to large proportions. His practice subsequently extended into the surrounding counties, and finally embraced nearly every leading civil and criminal case tried at the Bedford County bar, or from there to the Supreme Court, in which latter tribunal, for twenty-five years, he had not missed a term.

AS A STATE LEGISLATOR.

In his earlier years Mr. Reynolds was a supporter of the Democratic Party. He represented the district composed of Bedford and Fulton Counties in the Pennsylvania Legislature during the sessions of 1873-74 as the youngest member of that body, and took an active part in framing legislation to make effective the State Constitution, adopted in 1873. At the close of his term he declined a renomination, and in the autumn of 1875 was elected District Attorney of Bedford County, for which office, after three years' service, he declined renomination. In 1881 he was the choice of his party in Bedford County for president judge in the Bedford-Somerset District, but withdrew in favor of Hon. W. J. Baer, of Somerset. In 1882 he was a candidate for State Senator from the Bedford-Somerset-Fulton District, but was defeated by 144 votes. Again, in 1891, he was the Democratic candidate for president judge in the Bedford-Somerset District, and though not successful reduced the previous majority against him in the district over three thousand.

In 1892 he was appointed by Governor Pattison one of the five commissioners to select a site and build the Asylum for the Chronic Insane of the State. He was secretary of the commission for four years, performing the duties without compensation. At Wernersville, Berks County, may be seen a monument to those four years' labor on his part in buildings costing half a million dollars and completed within the original appropriation.

As Assistant Secretary of the Interior from 1893 to 1897 Mr. Reynolds made a splendid record. In that office he was mainly occupied in the direction of pension affairs, through which there was annually incurred an expenditure of nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars. His leading rulings are contained in Volumes VII and VIII of the Pension Decisions, selected from a mass of about twenty-five thousand cases, passed upon under his direction, and double the number passed upon by his predecessor. The pension laws were construed by him with much liberality, and veterans of the Civil War indorsed his decisions, as well as did their friends throughout the nation.

FRIEND OF THE VETERANS.

The soldier, his widow and his helpless ones received at Mr. Reynolds' hands the justice that was theirs under the law. To effect this it was necessary for him to reverse many of the previous rulings of the Pension Office. He also applied himself with the conscientious purpose to see that no wrongful expenditures were made of the public moneys on the one hand, and that none of the nation's defenders or its helpless ones should be wronged to the extent of one farthing on the other. His ruling increased the ratings in many amputation cases, and placed many army nurses, widows, minors, insane, idiotic and helpless children upon the pension rolls who had been denied recognition by previous rulings of the Department. Much important legislation was enacted upon his suggestion, whereby more liberality was extended, especially in case of accrued pensions and reimbursements. Mr. Reynolds closed the term of his office by directing the publication of a digest in one volume of all the decisions of the various departments of the Government and of the courts relating to pensions and bounty lands, a work which consumed many months of labor and which has been pronounced a model of its kind. The more important of his decisions are on issues relating to "Honorable and Dishonorable Discharge and Desertion," "Effect of Enlistment and Service in the Confederate Army," "Army Nurses," "Rules Governing Ratings in Amputation Cases," "Widows' Pensions," "Commencement of Pensions," "Accrued Pensions and Reimbursements," "Line of Duty," "Pensions to Minors, Insane, Idiotic and Helpless Children," "Dependence, etc." He received frequent commendation from veteran organizations for his liberality towards the soldier, his widow and orphan. His work was reviewed and specially approved in a speech in the House in 1906 by George B. McClellan. The "National Tribune," the Grand Army organ, frequently has praised his services to the veterans.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

Through all his political life Mr. Reynolds has been an advocate of protection and sound currency, and for years he has been identified with the Republican Party, supporting it

on the stump and in every campaign. Upon the adoption of the Chicago platform in 1896, finding himself unable to support the principles and theories of Mr. Bryan, which he regarded as dangerous heresies, his voice was heard on the stump in favor of "sound money," and he cast his vote for William McKinley and the full Republican ticket. Having taken a decided stand, he was found to be the choice of the Republican Party in Bedford County in 1900 for the nomination for Congresss, but withdrew in favor of Hon. Alvin Evans. In 1904 he was elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress. In 1906 he was renominated for a second term, and was elected after one of the most hotly contested campaigns ever conducted in his district by a large majority over his three opponents. In 1908 he was elected for a third term by a majority of 10,251, a majority never before equalled in that district.

In Congress Mr. Reynolds represented his constituency with great ability, zeal and industry. Although he was conspicuously identified with legislation of National importance, he was also unusually successful in securing appropriations for Federal buildings and other projects with which the Nineteenth District was directly concerned. Through his influence there has been established a complete system of rural postal routes, which form a network all over the district and is a monument to his industry in behalf of his rural constituents. He also secured from the Agricultural Department a soil survey, which will prove of inestimable value to the farmers of the Nineteenth District.

FOR PRESIDENT'S POLICIES.

Mr. Reynolds was a member of the House Committee on Territories which reported the bill for the admission of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma and Arizona and New Mexico as States. In 1907 to better equip himself for his official duties as a member of the Committee on Territories and Public Lands, he visited Alaska and the Philippines and acquainted himself with oriental conditions by traveling in China and Japan. He has been an enthusiastic advocate of the conservation, pure food, railway and labor policies of

Theodore Roosevelt and supported all his measures. He has also stood faithfully by President Taft, voting for all of the important administration measures. He has been the friend of labor, as his vote on the Employers' Liability Law, his speech in the House on "Workman's Compensation and Industrial Accidents," and, as various resolutions offered in Congress will show.

In the House Mr. Reynolds has been especially active in behalf of the old soldiers, not only of his own district, but throughout the country. His experience in the various departments at Washington and his wide personal acquaintance among members of Congress proved valuable to him in his efforts to serve the men who fought for the nation's life. He pressed to final passage many pension bills; he was the first Representative to introduce a bill increasing the pension of soldiers' widows from eight dollars to twelve dollars per month and in other ways was of real service to the veterans.

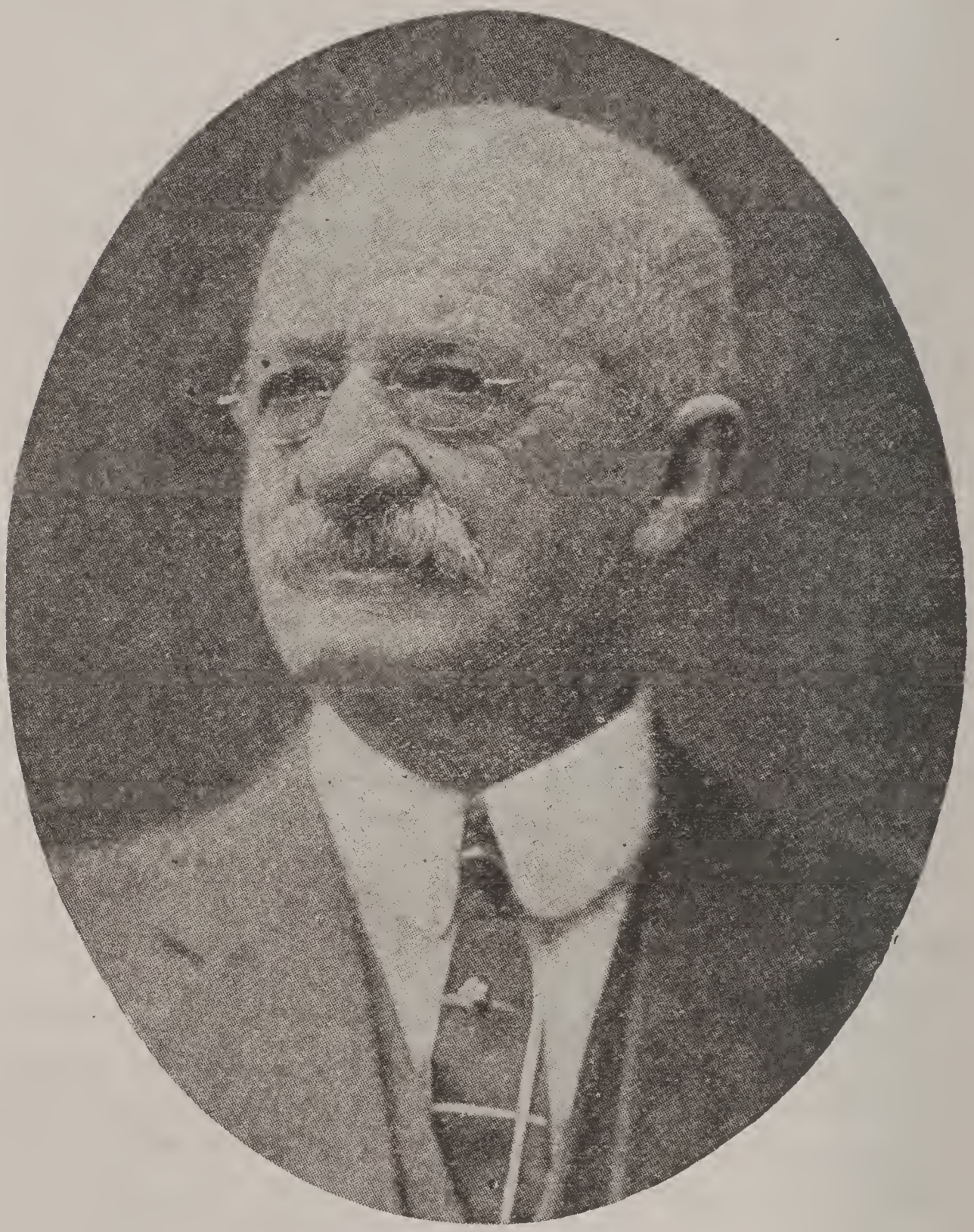
ABILITY AS A DEBATER.

Mr. Reynolds is an able debater and always an effective speaker. His speech on the tariff system, when the Payne tariff bill was brought before the House, was a masterly presentation of the argument in support of the protective policy. With great ability he also presented his views on a resolution directing an inquiry into the liability of employers in industrial accidents. This speech has attracted widespread attention, especially among the wage-earners of the country.

Mr. Reynolds is married. Before her marriage, Mrs. Reynolds was Miss Ella J. Hartley, of Bedford. They have three children.

Last December Mr. Reynolds announced that he would not accept another nomination for Congress, as he had decided to retire and devote his attention to his law practice and various interests. The nomination for Lieutenant-Governor came to him entirely unsolicited.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS



HENRY HOUCK

HENRY HOUCK.

The nomination of Henry Houck for another term as Secretary of Internal Affairs was received with a sense of personal gratification in the homes of this State. In every county he is known and greatly admired. For more than half a century he has been identified with the upbuilding of Pennsylvania's public school system. His work as Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction took him into every county, and his zeal and earnestness have been an inspiration to the youth of Pennsylvania.

STARTS LIFE AS SHOEMAKER.

Henry Houck is a native of Lebanon County, Pa. He was born at Palmyra, of Pennsylvania-German ancestry. His father was the village shoemaker and at that trade Henry Houck, when very young, was given occupation. But the boy's mind was ever upon his books. It was his ambition to be a school teacher. He left the shoemaker's bench to attend the district school. Later he attended the Annville Academy, walking there daily, a distance of about eleven miles. A few years later he was fortunate enough to secure the advantage of tutelage by an excellent teacher of Latin and Greek. When but 16 years of age he became a school teacher in Lebanon County. From that time until the present he has been identified with Pennsylvania's public school system. The first official position he held was Superintendent of Schools of Lebanon County, a position he retained for eight years. Two years later he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Schools by Dr. J. P. Wickersham, at that time the State Superintendent. He discharged the duties of that office with great ability until he assumed the duties of Secretary of Internal Affairs in 1907.

The long period of incessant toil and devotion to the cause of public education by Mr. Houck brought him a wide acquaintance not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the country. His

zeal for that great cause, with a genial disposition and a keen sense of humor have endeared him to hundreds of thousands of persons with whom he became a great favorite as a lecturer at teachers' institutes and other educational and social gatherings. As an educator, in the opinion of those familiar with his effective service, he has few equals in this country.

POPULAR AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Personally, Mr. Houck is exceedingly popular. His own struggles to educate and elevate himself have made him deeply sympathetic, and he is always ready to share with all classes their hopes and their ambitions to advance themselves. By the thousands of men and women who have taught school in this State he is regarded as a friend. The feeling of teachers toward Mr. Houck was indicated a few years ago when they presented him with a purse of nearly $1,800 to be expended by him in a tour of the Holy Land and of countries of Asia, Africa and Europe.

Wherever Mr. Houck has gone on his work of education, he has received a welcome, unrestricted by religious faith and untainted by partisan feeling. It has been his purpose to place the citizenship of Pennsylvania upon a higher plane through the broad influences of the public schools. In this he has accomplished much.

Four years ago Mr. Houck's candidacy for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs met with a hearty response from the people. He received a large complimentary vote in every county. His service in that office has been distinguished by those high qualities which previously had brought him such honor and respect. His successful administration secured for him a unanimous renomination. It is the confident belief of his friends that this action will be generously ratified by the people at the elections in November.

FOR STATE TREASURER

C. F. WRIGHT

CHARLES FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Charles Frederick Wright, of Susquehanna, belongs to that substantial, conservative element known as "business men." He is a type of the always reliable Pennsylvania citizenship and represents the high degree of honesty, integrity and business ability required by the exacting duties of the office of State Treasurer. His appointment to that office was followed by a unanimous nomination by the Republican State Convention.

Mr. Wright is a son of the late Chester Wright, of Forest Lake, and brother of the late Hon. Myron B. Wright, of Susquehanna. He is 54 years old. After attending the schools of Forest Lake, his native town, he entered the Montrose Academy, from which institution he was graduated. On the organization of the First National Bank of Montrose in 1875, Mr. Wright assumed a responsible position in that institution, where he won the confidence and esteem of all who came in business contact with him. In 1881 he removed to Susquehanna and became general manager of several manufacturing companies located in Susquehanna County. In 1884 he was made assistant cashier and later cashier of the National Bank of Susquehanna.

In the convention to nominate a successor in Congress to Hon. Myron B. Wright, Charles F. Wright was the unanimous choice of Susquehanna County for that position. The conference decided upon another; but in 1898 he was nominated for Congress. He was elected by a large majority. The Montrose *Independent Republican* at that time said:

"To such voters of the district as may not be personally acquainted with Mr. Wright, we can but say that we of his home county know him and that right well, and shall delight in honoring him, for we know that in his public life, as in his private, he will be an honor to his friends, his county and the Fourteenth District. Mr. Wright was born and spent the early years of his life upon his father's farm, and receiving his edu-

cation in our common schools entered upon his business life at an early age and by his force of character, splendid abilities and absolute honesty has attained gratifying success, and won the esteem and admiration of all whose privilege it is to know him. He is an admirable Congressman, whose first thought will be for the interest of his constituents and whose time will be ever at their command."

Mr. Wright represented the Fourteenth District in Congress for six years. His service in that body was distinguished by ability and industry. He also represented that district as a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1896, 1904 and 1908.

HARMONY IN STATE CONVENTION.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION FOR THE MEN WHO WILL LEAD REPUBLICAN HOSTS TO VICTORY.

Representative Tener's name was presented to the convention by Judge James F. Taylor, of the Common Pleas Court of Washington County. Judge Taylor said:

"In an assemblage of freeman, and for the purposes here convened, we should keep in mind that we are descended from those who left behind them in their passage over the ocean the feudal system, hereditary aristocracy, primogeniture, entails and the established church. Freed from all these restrictions and class distinctions, in a new country of our own making, with a constitution founded upon the principle of equality before the law and liberty and justice to every man, 'there is nothing in the world,' said Godwin Smith, 'so sound as American society with its intimate union of all clases, its general diffusions of property, its common schools and its free religion.' 'Every American,' said John Stuart Mill, 'is in some sense a patriot and a person of cultivated intelligence. No such wide diffusions of the ideas, tastes and sentiments of educated minds has ever been seen elsewhere or conceived of as attainable,' and Aristotle wrote, 'The people at large however contemptible soever they may appear when taken individually, are yet, when collectively considered, not perhaps unworthy of sovereignty.'

"Ours being a government by representation and the delegates this day assembled having a constituency electing them for representation for a special purpose, all are honor-bound to accept and abide by the results of its majority rule.

TRIBUTE TO STUART.

"Four years ago, when that quiet, unassuming, gentlemanly man from Philadelphia was nominated in this same convention

hall, some of those who had supported others and were unable to bury, for the moment, the disappointments of defeat, cried out, 'who is this man? We know him not.' Gentlemen of the convention, this merchant in a modest way of good and of rare books in a Philadelphia book shop, is acknowledged to have thus far made an ideal Governor for the whole people. Not even the hypercritical or the most unconscionable 'yellow' has ever been able to point to a single blemish in his official armor; also in our sister states Edwin S. Stuart is an acknowledged model Governor.

"The waters sweeping down from the mountains of Virginia, through gorge and vale and shadow on their eastern border, swell into a beautiful river in the fairest of valleys in the foot hills of the Alleghenies. In their flow to the north they skirt and skit by, once the home of Gallatin and the birthplace of Blaine and Knox. This valley with its river, once the happy hunting ground of the painted Monongahelas, then teeming with wild fertility, is now viewed for fifty miles or more from the Smoky City to Brownsville, with its banks and bottoms lined and covered with mills and mines and factories and homes. On its waters alone in each and every year float to market a greater tonnage than any other inland stream of the world. In its industrial and mining development fifty-two million dollars worth of work was under contract in a single year.

A VALLEY OF INDUSTRY.

"Leaving the labor of the mill, retiring from the modern Marathon and active participation in the athletics of the diamond field, there came into this valley of industrial activity a few years since, a strapping, stalwart young man, in stature over six feet, clear and keen of intellect, courageous of heart and strong of arm and determination, seeking a new field of opportunity for the employment of his resistless energies. He located in the Magic City of Charleroi, then building, and established for himself a home and engaged in banking and other pursuits incident to the business of this new town. Its projector and promoter, mid the weight of this work and its responsibilities, fell in death before its completion.

"In casting about for a worthy successor upon whom his mantle might fall, by one consent, the people turned to and

selected this young man. Due largely to his thought, direction and executive abilities, the Magic City of Charleroi is now the pride of this industrial valley. In 1908, in recognition of his abilities to direct and do, together with his manly bearing, the freemen of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district elected him to Congress and there he did so behave himself well, that a few days ago he was renominated for a second term. Among his neighbors and acquaintances and those who know him best he is called 'Popular John' and 'Honest John,' but the name by which we present this young man to you for nomination for the next Governor of this great Commonwealth, and whom I nominate for the same, is the Honorable John K. Tener, of Charleroi, citizen and resident of Washington County, named for the father of our common country."

REPRESENTATIVE ALTER'S ADDRESS.

The nomination of Mr. Tener was seconded by Representative George E. Alter, of Pittsburg, who spoke as follows:

"It has been said, well said by a very distinguished Pennsylvanian that 'there is not a more fertile field for high public service at this period than in the States, whose powers and relations should be appreciated, exercised and preserved for the general good of the whole country.' No words could be more true. No truth is more important to be understood than this, that it is to a wise administration of the State government that the citizen must look for the things upon which depends his highest welfare, so far as the government can secure these things.

"In this great convention is vested the power and upon it rests the responsibility of naming the man who for the next four years will be the chief magistrate of this Commonwealth. In this period of unrest it is important that this office continue to be filled, as it now is, by a man of strength, of poise and of unquestioned integrity and singleness of purpose. Upon his strength, upon the clearness of his mind, upon the breadth of his sympathies and the truth of his heart will depend the permanence of our best possessions, the confidence and contentment of the people and the progress and development of our great State,

WILL BE A GREAT GOVERNOR.

"A name has been placed in nomination for this high office. It is a name which is not unfamiliar to the people whom he represents. I predict that before the expiration of the term of office to which he is going to be elected his name will be known throughout the land as that of a Governor who has distinguished himself by earning to an unusual degree the respect, the gratitude and the affection of the people of Pennsylvania. Recognizing the strength of his character, the kindness of his heart and the breadth of his sympathies, all manifest to anyone who has looked into his face and felt the firm clasp of his hand; recognizing the earnestness of his purpose, the purity of his motives and his firm and rugged integrity; believing that his administration will be marked by diligence in working for the good of all the people, that he will insist on faithful public service, that he will represent no special interests, that he will handle all questions fairly and conscientiously, that he knows men and how to judge them, that no citizen will be turned away by him without a hearing, but that he can say 'no' when it should be said; recognizing and sincerely believing all this, I feel honored and it gives me great pleasure as one of the representatives of the State of Allegheny to second the nomination of our friend and neighbor of the county of Washington, the Hon. John K. Tener."

MR. REYNOLD'S QUALIFICATIONS.

The name of Representative Reynolds was presented for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor by C. R. Rhoades, of Bedford. Mr. Rhoades stated that Bedford never had been honored with a place on a State ticket. That county, he said, had in John M. Reynolds a man who has a national reputation, a trained parliamentarian, a man of classical education, who would make an able and dignified presiding officer of the Senate. Mr. Rhoades referred to Representative Reynolds as a lawyer who stands at the head of his profession, a successful business man in the iron, coal and lumber industries, a man who, while employing many men, has never had a strike because he has always paid the highest wages, a member of Congress, serving his third term, who is an authority upon all pension matters and who has just been made an honorary member of the Loyal Legion for his services in

behalf of the old soldiers, and who has stood loyally by the national administration in all matters of legislation.

POPULARITY OF HENRY HOUCK.

Representative Gabriel H. Moyer, of Lebanon, placed Henry Houck in nomination for a second term in the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs. In part he said:

"Henry Houck's history is so well known that I need not recount it to you. He has spoken from every platform and rostrum in every village within the confines of this State and beyond; he has brought cheer and sunshine to myriad hearts by the Evangel of Good Hope that his very presence bears; he has stood for all that makes for happiness and contentment and for the good that brings its own just recompense of reward. Ten thousand lives and more today bear witness to his kindly life and to his helping hand and gladly yield their testimony to the good he has rendered.

"I like to think of him in his lowly origin. Born in my own fair town of Palmyra, he spent his early days in the lovely vale of Lebanon, amid the scenes that are, we are prone to think, a very paradise on earth. I think of him as a farmer's son coming from the great common stock; a member of the class that produced a Lincoln and countless other legions, leaders in the forum and the field, who counted it a joy to render service to their country.

"He represents the great middle classes, the bone and sinew of the nation, her pride now and her hope for years to come. Though he has risen to places of proud honor, the teachings and the habits of his early life have not deserted him. When this great State of Pennsylvania called him from the work wherein his heart lies and placed him here in your capital, an honored officer of the Commonwealth, his democratic manner, his affability, the paternal solicitude that he had for all who came within the sphere of his charming personality, endeared him to the countless thousands who were proud to be called his guests."

FOLLOW THE LEAD OF STUART.

Fred W. Fleitz, of Lackawanna County, former Deputy Attorney General in urging the nomination of Charles F. Wright for State Treasurer asserted that Mr. Wright's selection would

be a recognition of great Northeastern Pennsylvania, that his nomination would strengthen the Republican forces in that section and help them to win doubtful districts. He depicted his candidate as a laborer, farmer, business man and manufacturer, and said the very fact that he had been appointed by Governor Stuart to the office which he now fills should be sufficient recommendation of his character and worth.

"The Republicans of Pennsylvania," said he, "need not hesitate to follow where Edwin S. Stuart has led."

With great enthusiasm the convention nominated each candidate by acclamation.

CANDIDATES ACCEPT NOMINATION.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF REPUBLICANS AT FORMAL NOTIFICATION IN PITTSBURG.

In pursuance of a resolution offered by Hon. William S. Vare, of Philadelphia, and adopted by the Republican State Convention, the chairman was directed to appoint a committee formally to notify the candidates nominated for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs and State Treasurer. The Chairman, Hon. W. E. Crow, accordingly appointed these delegates a Committee on Notification:—

THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

William S. Vare, Chairman; Samuel W. Salus, Thomas W. Cunningham, Joseph Gilfillan, Oscar E. Noll, Chester P. Ray, Thomas B. Smith, and John J. McKinley, Jr., Philadelphia; William I. Schaffer, Delaware; Henry F. Aucker, Bucks; Joseph D. C. Umble, Berks; Frank P. Croft, Montgomery; Samuel W. Diller, Lancaster; Samuel W. Hofford, Carbon; Edward E. Beidleman, Dauphin; William B. Schaeffer, Lehigh; Gabriel H. Moyer, Lebanon; S. R. Bush, Northampton; Charles E. Coxe, Chester; Stephen J. Hughes, Luzerne; L. P. Holcomb, Luzerne; John Von Bergen, Jr., Lackawanna; Edwin M. Dunham, Bradford; Harry T. Stiger, Lycoming; Edward B. Dorsett, Tioga; H. H. Mullin, Cameron; William G. Murdock, Northumberland; E. L. Shroeder, York; William S. Leib, Schuylkill; Harry E. Ferguson, Blair; Quinn T. Mickey, Cumberland; Harry Kissinger, Fayette; Robert C. Gordon, Franklin; M. L. McQuown, Clearfield; George M. Wertz, Cambria; R. C. Haderman, Bedford; P. A. Hunter, Jefferson; John A. Fugassi, John Thomas, John Sauers, William A. Magee, H. S. Arthur and J. J. Craw-

ford, Allegheny; W. S. Bumbaugh, Westmoreland; John Dindinger, Butler; W. J. Kyle, Greene; Vincent L. Bradford, Beaver; C. R. Galbreath, Venango; Henry Beckman, Erie; and C. Victor Johnson, Crawford.

ENTHUSIASM OVER TICKET.

The notification took place in the presence of a large and enthusiastic gathering of Republicans from every section of Pennsylvania at the clubhouse of the Americus Club in Pittsburg, July 23. Each of the candidates accepted the nomination tendered him. The notification address was delivered by Chairman Vare. In introducing Mr. Vare, William A. Magee, Mayor of Pittsburg, said:—

ADDRESS OF MAYOR MAGEE.

"Fellow Republicans:—The Republican State Convention recognizing the claims of Western Pennsylvania, in its wisdom selected for the two leading positions on the State ticket two eminent citizens from west of the mountains, one the standard bearer, a lifelong resident of our own city and the vicinity, and the second our near neighbor of Bedford County. It is therefore fitting that they should be formally apprised of the action of that convention in this city and in this club, famous throughout the United States and well known and admired for its stalwart adherence to the principles of the party by Republicans throughout the nation. The convention also nominated two of the best known and respected citizens of the eastern part of the State for the offices of State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

CONFIDENCE IN THE CANDIDATES.

"On behalf of the citizens of Pittsburg and the Americus Republican Club, I have the honor to welcome the candidates and all of the other distinguished gentlemen here to the city and to this assemblage. The presence of so many men who love and serve their party from all over the state is an indication of the regard and confidence in which our candidates are held and an augury of the usual overwhelming success of the ticket at the election.

"I take pleasure in introducing the Honorable W. S. Vare, Chairman of the Notification Committee, who will preside over the meeting."

CANDIDATES FORMALLY NOTIFIED.

Chairman Vare thus notified the candidates of their nomination:—

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Republicans:—In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Republican State Convention held in Harrisburg June 22d, a Committee on Notification has assembled here to-day formally to carry out the instructions of that body by notifying those whom it nominated for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs and State Treasurer.

"That Pittsburg should be selected as the place for the performance of this duty is entirely appropriate, a community commanding in material development; distinguished for the public spirit of its citizenship; great in its progressiveness and superb in its unfaltering loyalty to the principles of the Republican Party.

"Investing the supreme executive power in the Governor, the constitution of Pennsylvania requires that official to 'take heed that the laws be faithfuly executed.' Few greater honors can come to a man than election to the high office of Governor of this great commonwealth. The people demand of the man whom they place in that exalted position that he shall be able, clean and honest, that he shall have had experience in public affairs and that against his character there shall have been no whisper of suspicion.

COURAGEOUS AND INDEPENDENT.

"Such a man is the candidate of the Republican Party for Governor in 1910. His selection by the delegates to the Harrisburg convention met with instant approval from the people and the press of Pennsylvania. It was agreed that no other man in this State was better qualified for that high office. Although involved in the bitterness of political strife he never has been compelled to defend his personal character. From boyhood his life has been free from reproach and to-day he has the respect and confidence of every man and

woman who knows him. He is a successful business man. From the day when as a lad he sought employment his relations with his associates have been upright and honorable. He is an experienced legislator. He has rendered valuable service to that consituency which selected him as its Representative in the national legislature. As a member of that body and identified with our national affairs, he has given close study to the science of government. Always a loyal Republican, he has been in politics courageous and independent. Personally he is a companionable gentleman and very popular. He is a splendid type of Pennsylvania's best citizenship. As Governor he will serve the people of this commonwealth well and faithfully.

"John Kinley Tener, I now formally notify you of your nomination for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

DELIBERATION OVER SECOND PLACE.

"The Republican State Convention exercised great care in the selection of a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. That official presides over the Senate and under certain exigencies may become Governor. Our candidate is qualified for the duties of both offices. He is a public-spirited citizen; he is learned in the law; he has had experience as a business man and is a trained legislator. He has served as a public prosecutor; as the second highest official in the Interior Department at Washington he rendered the Federal Government notable service; he has served as a State Senator and as a member of the national legislature. To acept the office of Lieutenant-Governor he will retire from Congress, where he has had an extended and distinguished career. In every position of trust to which he has been called he has shown marked ability, integrity and a high order of public spirit. The convention worthily bestowed upon John M. Reynolds the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor."

POPULARITY OF HENRY HOUCK.

"The convention's selection of the candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs has proven an especially popular one. Because of the ability and fidelity with which the incumbent of that office has performed his duties no other name was

mentioned in connection with the nomination. The people of Pennsylvania know him well. For the cause of education this state devotes a larger portion of its revenue than any other commonwealth. The candidate of the Republican Party conspicuously has been identified with that great department of instruction for many years, and had contributed much to its upbuilding when called to the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs. In that office he has made a record which is very gratifying to the people. He has administered its affairs with that zeal and ability which distinguished his service in other positions of trust.

"Hon. Henry M. Houck, the Republicans of Pennsylvania again present you as their candidate for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs."

BUSINESS MAN FOR A BUSINESS OFFICE.

"The convention made one other nomination. It was that of a business man for a business office. Every honest and prudent citizen of Pennsylvania will commend the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. The duties of that office demand unquestioned integrity and demonstrated business ability. The convention selected an ideal candidate upon whom all Republicans can unite. Of the strictest integrity, of excellent business qualifications, he has proven his efficiency in the administration of that important office. Summoned to the performance of his duties by an exigency which was so generally and so genuinely deplored, he in every way has established the fact that in him the people have an official competent and worthy of their confidence. Before assuming the duties of State Treasurer he was known to the people of Pennsylvania as a distinguished member of this state's delegation in Congress, in which body he represented his constituency with marked ability.

"Hon. Charles F. Wright, you are now notified of your nomination for the office of State Treasurer.

FORECAST OF REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

"Fellow Republicans, the united action of the delegates in our State Convention forecasts similar united action by the Republicans of Pennsylvania at the polls. With its majority

of nearly 300,000 for William Howard Taft, this state retained its proud position at the head of the Republican column. Let this be another Republican year in Pennsylvania. Our party presents candidates who are worthy of the support of all right thinking men. Their Republicanism is the Republicanism of Lincoln, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. They should and will receive an overwhelming indorsement from the people."

MR. TENER OUTLINES HIS POLICIES.

IN ACCEPTING NOMINATION HE DISCUSSES ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In accepting the nomination for Governor Representative Tener said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

"First permit me to thank you for your presence here, expressing as it does, your recognition of Western Pennsylvania as well as your great interest in the object and purposes for which this meeting was called. You have brought from the Republican State Convention formal notification of my nomination for the high office of Governor of this commonwealth.

"To be unanimously selected by a convention of my fellow citizens representing the Republicans of all sections of this state, is indeed an honor of which I am deeply sensible.

"Its acceptance involves serious duties and responsibilities which I fully appreciate. The record of the Republican party and its present principles and pledges furnish a platform upon which every thoughtful and patriotic citizen safely can stand.

"Pennsylvania is today pre-eminent in all that tends to the welfare of the people. The enjoyment of life, liberty and property are secure and our citizens are not only untrammeled but aided by the administration of governmental affairs in every practical way in the promotion of their prosperity and the pursuit of happiness. When we realize that from the time of Curtin to Stuart the state has been governed almost continuously by representatives of the Republican party, executing Republican principles, we have a right to be proud of its achievements.

FULFILLMENT OF PLATFORM PLEDGES.

"Long and rapid strides in the march of humanity toward a higher and better civilization have been made in the last half century. This is especially true of human government and the Republican party has ever been apace with, or in the lead, in the progress thus made. During all of this time every platform of our party, national and State, has declared for the betterment of the condition of our people, and these pledges have been faithfully fulfilled. The platform of the convention which you represent contains declarations of principles and assurances intended to be further helpful. Without a single exception I fully approve this platform and declaration of principles. If I am elected I will do all in my power to put into full operation its recommendations by proposing and urging the enactment of the necessary legislation to accomplish the same.

"Coming, as I do, from a rural section, I appreciate the importance of good roads. Much progress has been made in that direction. Much more remains to be done. The consensus of opinion, in which I heartily concur, is that there should be a more comprehensive system of State-wide road improvement and that all the highways of the Commonwealth shall be speedily and permanently improved.

"The preservation of the purity of food, water and the public health are of vital importance, and the most careful consideration demands the strict enforcement of all laws relating thereto.

STATE ADMINISTRATION BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

"For many years Pennsylvania has led all other States in her liberal support of the cause of popular education. I agree with the declarations of our platform that our school code be revised and simplified to the end that our State shall not only be the most liberal in this direction, but shall also have the best schools and the best school system obtainable.

"The government of a State like ours is a great business proposition, and the several accounts should be so guarded and audited that no loss or leakage of any character shall be possible. It is to our credit that acts of malfeasance in office have

been few, all of which have been vigorously prosecuted and punished.

"In conclusion permit me to say I am signally honored by having associated with me on our State ticket my colleague in Congress, that splendid statesman, the Hon. J. M. Reynolds, of Bedford county, as well as that faithful official and genial gentleman from Lebanon county, the Hon. Henry Houck, and the man who was elected to fill the unexpired term in the most important office of State Treasurer, the Hon. C. F. Wright, of Susquehanna county.

"We all recognize the wise and sagacious policies and principles which have distinguished the administration of the present Executive, Hon. Edwin S. Stuart. It shall be my earnest endeavor to see that the course pursued by him shall be carried forward. Later on, as the campaign progresses, I hope to be able in a more detailed and definite way to discuss the issues before the people.

"If elected Governor, I shall administer the affairs of my office as a sacred trust and only in the interest of all the people of this Commonwealth, irrespective of party affiliation. Their wish shall be my guide and their approval my greatest reward."

JOHN M. REYNOLDS ON THE ISSUES.

HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY FOR HALF A CENTURY, HISTORY OF REPUBLICAN ACHIEVEMENT.

John M. Reynolds, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, spoke as follows:

"The honor bestowed on me by this unsought nomination for Lieutenant Governor is deeply appreciated. Profoundly sensible of the obligations it imposes, I accept it with an abiding hope that I may meet the full measure of expected fitness for the responsibilities of the coming campaign. If chosen by the people in November, I shall dedicate my best efforts to the service of the State, and to a faithful execution of the people's trust.

"The gratification this hour brings is heightened by the reflection that men so worthy, who have been tried and found true in their private lives and in public station are my associates upon the Republican ticket, and that the destiny of the Commonwealth, to the end of preserving its good name and the happiness and betterment of its people, may safely be intrusted to their hands.

"The platform adopted by the recent State convention contains no uncertain phrases, nor meaningless pledges. It is a presentation of party performance in the State and Nation. It is a record of achievement by a party with definite policies and a unity of purpose.

"It is a statement of pledges fulfilled in platforms, State and National, and of promises for the future, the guarantee of which is past party fidelity.

"The right of the Republican party in Pennsylvania to a renewal of public confidence in the coming election is assured, if duty performed be the measure of a people's trust. The pledges made four years ago have been redeemed by their incorporation

into the body of our laws, and the party has kept pace with the trend and spirit of the times. No halt in the progress of events shall mark its future, but true to the traditions of the past its record shall be on the side of reform wherever abuses or wrongs exist.

SAFEGUARDING RIGHTS OF THE VOTER.

"The whole tendency of its legislation has been to throw every possible safeguard around the purity of the ballot at the primary and general elections, and to insure the fairest possible expression of the popular will in the nomination and election of candidates. Through a revision of the election, and of the corporation and revenue, and of the public school laws now under consideration before commissions created by the Legislature, the Commonwealth may hope to attain its highest ideals in some of its most difficult problems of government. No party in any State government of the Union can present a better record of party fidelity to the people's welfare.

"When in 1906 the needs of the hour invoked radical changes in existing law, a Republican Executive heeded the sentiment and called a special session of the Legislature that enacted a body of statutes which today is the pride of the Commonwealth, and when a popular demand arose throughout the Nation to curb the encroachments and destroy the abuses of corporate power, a Republican Legislature with a wise Executive maintained the people's cause and promulgated laws holding corporations to the strict terms of the Constitution, and provided a Railroad Commission to inquire into the business of all common carriers. The spirit of conservation in the preservation of the water powers of the State and in the extension of our forest reserves was alive with potent results before the National Government embodied its work in concrete form. The cause of education, the wards of the States and the institutions founded for charity, have been the recipients of the State's most munificent bounties, while the avenues to disease have been securely guarded and the health of the people protected against deleterious products. Ever mindful of its obligation to those who toil in our mines, our factories and mills, and in keeping with its record through forty years of legislation, the health and safety of women and children and of the adult male employes in indus-

trial pursuits have been guarded with jealous care, and it only waits to solve the absorbing problem of industrial accidents with a view to devising ways for workingmen's compensation therefor.

A HISTORY OF PARTY PERFORMANCE.

"With such devotion to the interests of the State, as this record shows, it cannot be thought that its voters will tear down the pillars of their faith in a moment of thoughtless political frenzy, and bury themselves in the ruins of their party's achievements or embark on the dangerous experiment of delivering the State into untried hands.

"The history of this country for half a century is the history of Republican achievements. But the administrations of William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft have marked a distinct era in our national life. McKinley's administration through the operation of the Dingley tariff and reciprocity, and the maintenance of the gold standard, preserved the nation from industrial ruin, and gave work to every man who wanted it. Then prosperity took the place of depression and adversity, and our industrial mills were opened instead of our silver free coinage mints. His was the era of reconciliation and an enlargement of the boundaries of the Republic in our war with Spain at humanity's call. We acquired Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, and prepared for freedom the tyranny-ridden island of Cuba beneath her own flag. Respected as a world power, the Orient opened its doors to our commerce, our markets were expanded, and in the interest of a world-wide exchange we negotiated a treaty for the construction of an Isthmian Canal, the most stupendous achievement in unifying the trade of the world since government on this continent began.

"Roosevelt's administration was characteristic at every step of legislative progress, of his doctrine of a 'square deal for all.' He quickened the national conscience as never before, and awoke the slumbering wrath of the people against wrongdoing in places high and low. He denied to one man or combination of men special privileges above those enjoyed by the mass in general. He curbed the power of unlawful trusts and combinations, and subjected corporate aggressions to tests in the courts of law. He impressed his advice upon the will of Congress, and

brought forth laws for the Federal inspection of meats; for the protection of the people against impure products and fraudulent practices; for the regulation of commerce among the States; for the protection of the lives and safety of those employed in interstate transportation, and for the liability of employers to employes therein.

ORGANIZATION AND WISE LEADERSHIP.

"The surrender of his office followed with the pledge from Mr. Taft to execute the Roosevelt policies, and he has kept the faith in preventing an arbitrary increase in railway rates and in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws. Party pledges in our national platform have been redeemed in the passage of the best tariff law ever enacted. Though a revision downward, it affords adequate protection, and as a revenue producer it yielded last year $330,000,000, the highest on record. A Commerce Court for interstate railway cases has been created, railroads have been subjected to more complete supervision, postal savings banks will be established, two more sovereign States added to the Union, laws enacted for the conservation of our national resources that equal opportunity may be had for the whole people therein; a Bureau of Mines established to conserve the coal supply and to guard against explosions and accidents, and at every step, in State and Nation, the rights of the laboring masses as well as the interests of agriculture have been faithfully guarded.

"A party that through a half century in shaping the destiny of a free people can show in these times a body of laws such as now on the statute books of our State and Nation, as an expression of the patriotic purposes and moral tendencies of its leaders and lawmakers, presents a record of exalted devotion to the cause of right in the affairs of government that entitles it to the homage of freemen and the praises of men.

"These results have been attained through party organization and party direction. Organization is the very soul and being of party influence. Wise leadership is the effective agency for directing that influence in channels for the Nation's good. Results attained through long years of uninterrupted party supremacy are the measure of patriotic fidelity on the part of its leaders.

THE PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"Legislation under our form of government is not the product of one mind alone. It is the result of discussion, conference, compromise and adjustment to meet conflicting conditions and opposing opinions. But the party through whose agency the law is enacted, and by whose administration it is executed, must stand as its sponsor, reaping as its reward, through its success or failure, whatever of praise or censure may follow.

"Judged by these truths, the organized agencies and leadership of the Republican party today in Pennsylvania, and throughout the Nation, may rightfully appeal for public approval in the coming election, with firm reliance that the answer 'well done, good and faithful servants' shall come through the people's ballot, backed by one of Pennsylvania's greatest majorities in Gubernatorial years.

"That there are conditions at times in the ways of party government that call for censure, rebuke and even overthrow, no one doubts. But no such conditions exist in either State or Nation at this hour. Reaching back no farther than eight years in the administration of affairs, and mindful, too, of all the glorious achievements of a half century, wherever our party has been supreme, a great struggle has been waged and won in the upward tendencies of our national life, for the social betterment of the masses, and a strengthening for the people's weal, in all the instrumentalities of government.

"Hence this is not the hour for those of our same political faith to impugn our motives and purposes. In vigilant, searching and honorable criticism of political leaders, of public men and measures, lies the Nation's hope that those intrusted with government shall be awake to their patriotic duty of condoning no wrong of friend or foe. But it ill becomes those who recognize no party obligation to abide by results attained through the nominating channels of their own choosing, often by their own indifference as well as by their refusal to co-operate in party action, to assume to themselves all political virtue and to deny it to their fellow party associates, on the plea that there exists some sinister purpose of changing the moral and social environment which recent years have created, unmindful of the fact

that the whole record of party achievement belies the assertion, and that these creations are the result of the same means and agencies which set in motion that great wave of reform which is sweeping from its moorings every influence and power that menaces the republic, and to the swelling of the tide is being lifted the impulses of every patriotic heart.

KEYSTONE STATE AND PROTECTION.

"No, this is not the hour for those who believe in Republican principles and pride themselves on Republican achievement, to aid the cause of our opponents throughout the Nation in conspiring for our defeat in this great State of protection. Whatever Pennsylvania is in her industrial glory she owes to the protective policy which is being assailed, not only by foes without, but by foes within her ranks. The Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, Mr. Clark, said in his Fourth of last July address to the Society of Tammany: 'If we have the next House, as I believe we will have, we will report a bill to revise the tariff down to a revenue basis, pass it through the House and send it over to the Senate. Perhaps by that time the Senate, yielding to the public demand, will also pass it. If it does not we will go to the people on that issue in 1910.' This is the same Mr. Clark, who, in the passage of the Wilson bill, declared if he had the power he would level to the ground every custom house from turret to foundation stone. A revenue tariff is a Democratic free trade tariff, and the struggle between a tariff for protection and a 'tariff for revenue only' was never more keenly waged than now, nor have the advocates of the latter been more hopeful of victory since the days of the Wilson bill.

"While discord has reigned in the national councils of our party over the protective policy, yet I believe since the enactment in the closing days of the last Congress of those measures to which the party is pledged, that the ranks are closing for a forward and victorious movement which will clear the horizon of all doubts and give to us again the control of Congress. If so, the work begun by McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft will go forward to final completion, and this grand old State will stand as ever before the bulwark of all that is great in true Republicanism and industrial progress."

ADDRESS OF HENRY HOUCK.

URGES THE VOTER TO STUDY RECORDS OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Henry Houck said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee:

"I gratefully acknowledge the distinguished honor conferred upon me by the renomination for another term of the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs. This expression of confidence and trust given by the late Republican Convention, and conveyed by you as its representatives, is most heartily appreciated by me. I accept the proffered candidacy with assurance that I shall acquit myself so as to be worthy of any favors the voters of the State may be pleased to bestow upon me. If re-elected my future aim shall be, as it has been in the past, to discharge all the duties of my office without omission or extenuation. I shall not forget that it will be my duty to administer the affairs of the Department by the Constitution and the laws framed under it, impartially, and with even-handed justice toward every class of citizens. In no other way can the interests of the Commonwealth be better conserved or advanced.

"However, this declaration of purpose shall not interrupt my devotion to the party which has so signally honored me. Since the formation of the Republican party I have been a consistent believer in its principles, which approximate my ideals of policies for the government of our people more closely than do those of ony other organization. I know that they have immensely contributed to the greatness of the State and the nation, and I do not hesitate to express the opinion that the continuance of those policies will greatly promote and properly safeguard the future interests of our country.

"I respectfully urge a careful study of the achievements of all the parties which may solicit suffrage in the impending campaign, and then ask for a decision of the question as to which one is worthy of support on account of professions realized or deeds well performed. I believe the agreement will be with me that my faith in the Republican party is well founded, and that we will not err in again entrusting it with the management of our State affairs. Thus persuaded, I hereby renew my loyalty to State and party and enter upon this conflict full of faith and hope for a triumphant victory."

CHARLES F. WRIGHT'S ACCEPTANCE.

APPOINTMENT BY GOVERNOR STUART AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION UNUSUAL HONOR.

Hon. Charles F. Wright thus accepted the nomination for State Treasurer:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee:

"As representatives of the Republican party I thank you and, through you, wish to express my gratitude to the delegates whose votes at the recent Republican convention unanimously placed me in nomination for the honorable and responsible office of State Treasurer. After my retirement from Congress in 1905 it was my firm determination never again to become an applicant or a candidate for any public office, expecting thereafter to devote my time and energy to my personal affairs and in the enjoyment of my home life, not, however, forgetful of the obligations which every true citizen should feel in his political party, locally, as well as in the State and Nation.

"The unfortunate death, however, of Mr. Stober, the lamented State Treasurer-elect, caused a vacancy to exist in that office on May 2nd, 1910. The appointment as State Treasurer coming to me, as it did, totally as a surprise and entirely unsolicited and from so distinguished a Governor as Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, changed my whole attitude, politically, and I decided that my duty to myself, my family and my district demanded that I should not decline so signal an honor coming from an executive whose administration has commanded the respect and admiration of all the people of this and sister States, irrespective of class, religion, race or color. The appointment from Governor Stuart, coming as it did, I prize as one of the greatest political honors that could come to any citizen of the Commonwealth.

"In accepting the nomination, of which you notify me, you are assured that it is with a deep sense of gratitude and a full realization of the obligations and responsibilities to be assumed in connection with the duties imposed by the proper safeguarding of the funds belonging to the State and the lawful payments of the various appropriations made by legislative enactment. To be placed upon the ticket of the great Republican party in the great State of Pennsylvania and with such associates as the splendid candidates for the other offices, is an honor to be prized by any man. I accept the nomination and, if elected, promise to perform the various duties of the office upon a strict business basis and in conformity with the laws of the Commonwealth."

PENNSYLVANIA FREE FROM DEBT.

BUSINESS-LIKE ADMINISTRATION AND ADMIRABLE TAXATION SYSTEM CONVERT DEFICIT INTO TREASURY BALANCE.

Pennsylvania's financial condition is a source of pride to the people. No other State can make a better financial showing. In the sinking fund is a balance of $8,000 over and above the amount necessary to pay every cent of the State debt. In the general fund is a balance of about $8,000,000. This showing has attracted the attention of the financial officers of other States, and many inquiries are received by our State fiscal officers for information as to how this unusual condition has been brought about. Recently a student of taxation, who holds high office in the International Tax Association spent a day at Harrisburg examining our tax laws and their workings. So pleased was he with what he learned and so fair and just did our system appear, that he declared his State undoubtedly would model a tax law after our own, as soon as it could amend its Constitution. Other States have indicated an intention to follow along similar lines. Certainly the Republican leaders builded wisely and well when they established the present tax system.

The tax system by which Pennsylvania has collected many millions during the years the system has been in operation is peculiar to this State. It had its origin as far back as 1811, and many of the provisions of that Act, now about one hundred years old, are in force to-day. It was not, however, until 1844 that anything in the nature of a tax system became operative, and this was not very satisfactory. Various amendments, supplements and new Acts were added, others, acting as repealers, until 1879 when a revenue-producing Act, the real basis of the present system of taxation, went into effect. Many of the pro-

visions of the Act of 1879 were re-enacted by the Act of 1889, which is, with a few changes, practically the system of to-day.

TAXATION OF THE CORPORATIONS.

The framers of our tax system, and the leaders of the Republican Party, through whose efforts the measure became law, deserve great credit for their acumen and foresight. To enact a law, different from that in use by any other State, and on totally different lines, a law that at once would produce the necessary amount of revenue for the needs of a great State, a law that would prove sufficient in producing revenue for growing needs and new demands, a law that would not oppress corporations and hinder their growth, while it relieved almost entirely the heavy burdens of local taxation—the enactment of such a law showed courage, faith, discernment and a high degree of statesmanship. It fully meets the requirements. As proof of its adaptation one has only to notice that in 1890 the revenue of the State was $8,625,919, with expenses of $8,168,861. Twenty years later, with a total expenditure of $30,021,774 for 1909, the revenues were $29,101,184, and yet the changes in the meantime in the tax laws were comparatively few. The greater proportion of the increase came from the growth of corporate enterprise and capital and it can easily be seen that the larger share of the burden of taxation is borne by corporations. It has been the aim of the leaders of the Republican Party to decrease local taxation, encourage industries to locate in this State, so as to furnish employment and develop the great natural resources of the State and require corporations, as far as it can consistently be done, to bear a large share of the burden of taxes.

DIFFICULTY OF PROVIDING REVENUE.

Prior to 1878, according to the official records, the State of Pennsylvania never had a balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year. Not only was the balance lacking, but the duty of providing revenue for current uses and to pay the large amount annually due as interest on the debt of $38,000,000 (a duty to which the Republican Party fell heir in 1860), as well as to provide for the extinguishment of the debt as it became due, was a task requiring ability of a high order. From a modest $1,021,531, which was the balance in 1878, the figures grew,

until the year 1904 when a total of $15,822,368 was in the treasury at the close of the year. It is true the State was not then out of debt, but the bonds could be paid only as they matured or the owners could be persuaded, by the offer of a good premium, to surrender them for retirement or cancellation.

In this connection it is proper to note the principal sources of revenue, the amount received from each, and how the money is disbursed, the figures given being for 1909. Corporations, as shown elsewhere in this volume, pay about seventeen million dollars; tax on personal property, $4,315,412; tax on collateral inheritances, $1,739,853; tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc., $204,934; tax on county and municipal loans, $360,666; licenses —mercantile, liquor, brewers, distillers, etc., $3,082,399; fees of State officers, $401,864; fines, $58,979; refunded cash, $54,108; oleo licenses, $44,842; insurance of State property, $98,629; Highway Department, refund on account of State aid in building roads, $1,172,519, with a number of smaller items, the whole totaling $29,101,183.70.

SOUND REPUBLICAN POLICY.

The principal items of expenditure were on the following accounts:

Governmental expenses, which includes the Senate, House of Representatives, judiciary, all departments, commissions, boards, etc., $6,251,954; schools, $7,677,882; charitable institutions, $4,588,919; personal property tax returned to the counties, $3,272,632; hospitals for the insane, $2,022,385; dispensaries and sanatoria, $808,333; reformatories, $573,244; National Guard, $421,951; forestry reservations, $265,467; penitentiaries, $216,747; paid to townships that abolished the work tax, $290,996; debt paid, and interest, $159,168; Soldiers' Orphan Schools, $170,851; extinction of forest fires, $105,512; primary election expenses, $363,774; paid to cities and boroughs, account foreign fire insurance premiums, $127,684; advertising constitutional amendments, $134,360.

It will be noticed that a very large proportion of the payments, all of which are made under express authority of law, by virtue of Acts passed by the Legislature appropriating the money, goes into the county and local treasuries, and assists very materially in reducing local taxes. This has always been the

policy of the Republican Party—to place the burden of necessary taxes where it will be least felt and relieve individuals as much as possible.

A COMMENDABLE PARTY RECORD.

Our adversaries are quick to charge us with what they regard as unwise legislation and an occasional lapse or failure on the part of a public official to discharge his duty, but they carefully refrain from giving credit to the Republican Party for the many excellent laws put on the statute books, legislation of a remedial nature and measures intended to promote the welfare of the average citizen of the State. The Republican Party has shown how carefully it guards its integrity and is jealous of its good name. When occasion requires, it has cleaned house with a vigor that left no doubt as to its intentions. It means that the interests of the people shall be safeguarded; that the State shall receive from those entitled to pay tax all that is due, but not a cent more; that no money shall be paid out of the State Treasury except as expressly authorized by law, and that those interests lying closest to the people, *i. e.*, the schools, the insane, the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate, shall be aided financially to the extent that the State is justified in giving money. With such a record for the past, and this is the best guarantee of what the Republican Party will do for the future, and with its financial affairs administered with honesty and fidelity, the party leaders confidently ask the support of voters for the election of Republican candidates.

MONEYS PAID TO CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, 1860 to 1909, inc.	$2,957,741.32
State Hospital for Insane, Danville, 1868 to 1909, inc.	3,872,362.79
State Hospital for Insane, Norristown, 1870 to 1909, inc.	4,392,065.58
State Hospital for Insane, Warren, 1875 to 1909, inc.	2,999,827 27
State Asylum for Chronic Insane, Wernersville, to 1909, inc.	2,014,601.36
Western Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, Dixmont, 1860 to 1909, inc.	2,431,201.73

Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, Allentown, 1903 to 1909, inc.	$1,401,150.62
State Hospital for Criminal Insane, Fairview, 1906 to 1909, inc.	110,741.30
Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Spring City, 1903 to 1909, inc.	1,059,125.34
Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, 1860 to 1909, inc.	4,755,632.00
Western Penitentiary, Allegheny, 1860 to 1909, inc.	2,240,727.03
Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, 1878 to 1909, inc.	3,139,666.65
Pennsylvania Reform School, Morganza, 1876 to 1909, inc.	2,138,018.43
Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville, 1891 to 1909, inc.	200,678.73
Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg, 1891 to 1909, inc.	166,565.10
Cottage State Hospital, Mercer, 1891 to 1909, inc.	153,444.81
Cottage State Hospital, 1887 to 1895, inc.	80,000.00
State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Northern Anthracite Coal Regions, Scranton, 1898 to 1909, inc.	735,159.81
State Hospital for Injured Persons, Ashland, 1879 to 1909, inc.	1,449,948.48
State Hospital for Injured Persons, Blossburg, 1891 to 1909, inc.	165,491.90
State Hospital for Injured Persons, Hazleton, 1887 to 1909, inc.	507,051.30
State Hospital for Injured Persons, Shamokin, 1908 to 1909, inc.	43,211.22
Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children, etc., Philadelphia, 1891 to 1909, inc.	339,587.48
Western Pennsylvania Institute for Feeble-Minded, Polk, 1893 to 1909, inc.	3,529,702.79
Soldiers' Orphan School, 1864 to 1909, inc.	13,331,068.04
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie, 1885 to 1909, inc.	1,825,968.35
Pennsylvania State College, 1860 to 1909, inc.	2,193,756.00
Total	$60,234,495.43

THE BURDEN OF STATE TAXATION.

UNDER PENNSYLVANIA'S MODEL REVENUE SYSTEM IT IS BORNE BY THE CORPORATIONS.

In Pennsylvania the corporations, not the people, pay the expense of administering the State government. The Keystone State is justly proud of its admirable system of taxation. No other Commonwealth has a taxation system so generally satisfactory from the viewpoint of the people.

Time was when the people were taxed directly for State purposes, both real estate and personal property being levied upon for the use and support of the State, but since the advent into power of the Republican party this has been changed. The only tax for State purposes now paid by individuals is upon money at interest or investments, such as bonds, mortgages, etc. It will be interesting and instructive to take a review of some of the former methods of taxation, as compared with the present.

THE STATE DEBT.

High water mark of the debt of the State was reached in 1843, when the figures were $42,188,434.18. With such a burden and a system of taxation that lamentably failed to produce results, the Republican party came into power in 1860, when the debt figures were $37,968,847. How this was reduced from time to time and finally fully provided for, so that there is a balance of over $8,000 in the Sinking Fund, above all liabilities, is told elsewhere in this volume. While paying off the debt the Republican party has not been unmindful of the growing necessities of this great Commonwealth, but has legislated wisely and well in the way of providing funds for the public schools, for the care of the unfortunate of mind and body, for good roads, for State

bridges, for forestry reservations, for combating consumption and tuberculosis, and for relieving the burden of local taxation as far as possible.

TAX ON REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Real estate was taxed for State purposes by the Act of April 9, 1844. That act was repealed on February 23, 1866.

Horses, mules and cattle were taxed by the Act of April 29, 1844. This act was repealed on March 21, 1873.

Trades, occupations and professions were taxed by the Act of April 29, 1844, and this was abolished on June 2, 1871.

Household furniture, gold and silver watches, and pleasure carriages were taxed by the Act of June 11, 1840, and that of April 29, 1844. On May 13, 1887, these taxes were abolished.

A few figures will help one to understand how much the State remitted to the counties by repealing the acts above mentioned. From the date of the repeal of each of the acts down to 1909, inclusive, the grand total which the State would have collected by virtue of those acts was $497,218,142.27. The amount for 1909 alone was $21,946,659.82, of which the State waived the benefit, thus reducing taxation of individuals to that extent.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX RETURNED.

Since 1890 the State has returned to the counties three-fourths of the amount collected as tax on personal property. For 1909 the amount returned was $3,272,632, while the whole amount returned since 1890 aggregates $44,773,245. As an aid in reducing local taxation, this plays no small part. A legal objection interferes with the return of the whole amount.

LIQUOR LICENSE MONEY RETURNED.

Under the present license law which went into effect in 1888, the State has diverted or returned to the various counties the sum of $72,547,147.50. For 1909 the amount was $4,518,100. The loss or lack of a proportionate share of this amount would be very seriously felt in many boroughs and townships in the State.

GENERAL RELIEF.

By direct appropriation for various purposes, such as educational, judicial salaries, charitable institutions, bridges and highways, forestry reservations, primary elections, etc., the State has returned or remitted to the counties an aggregate almost beyond belief. The figures follow:

Educational, since 1866	$155,711,693.62
Judicial, since 1866	24,259,464.43
Charitable institutions, since 1866	75,944,905.19
Bridges and highways, since 1902	13,130,129.28
Forestry, since 1900	2,549,547.75
Primary elections, since 1907	1,091,218.58

The above sums, with the amounts returned or remitted by the State sources, indicated under appropriate headings, make the enormous sum of $888,517,937.99.

ABLE REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT.

With these figures taken from official records can any one doubt the assertion that since the Republican party came into power and has been responsible for legislation it has consistently labored to reduce local taxation and tax on individual property, not only by direct appropriation, but by waiving, on the part of the State, the right to collect taxes imposed under Democratic rule, which taxes had become irksome and failed to meet the purpose? In thus wiping out the State debt, in providing adequate sources of revenue, and in abating or repealing odious tax laws, the Republican party has shown that its leaders were men of sagacity, skilled in statecraft and alive to the necessities of a great and growing Commonwealth.

There is not a single county which does not receive from the State a sum far in excess of the amount it pays into the State Treasury, and this has been true for many years past. The official figures for the year 1909 for each county, with the balance in favor of the county, are given below:

Statement showing amount received by the State from the various counties, what each county received from the State, with amount of balance in favor of the county for the year 1909:—

Counties.	Amount Received by State from County.	Amount Received by County from State.	Balance in Favor of County.
Adams	$31,344.85	$166,496.22	$135,151.37
Allegheny	1,689,761.63	3,346,249.19	1,656,487.56
Armstrong	81,991.18	253,682.83	171,691.65
Beaver	68,637.47	234,016.14	165,378.67
Bedford	33,338.43	227,207.48	193,869.05
Berks	219,659.30	734,899.60	515,240.30
Blair	76,154.42	345,109.39	268,954.97
Bradford	70,166.40	279,967.93	209,801.53
Bucks	99,998.13	369,908.04	269,909.91
Butler	85,334.16	270,495.71	185,161.55
Cambria	97,459.47	446,057.74	348,598.27
Cameron	6,622.61	54,454.95	47,832.34
Carbon	48,159.20	195,722.31	147,563.11
Centre	36,789.42	218,316.30	181,526.88
Chester	117,118.81	500,343.24	383,224.43
Clarion	41,253.68	178,469.56	137,215:88
Clearfield	58,413.01	439,523.85	381,110.84
Clinton	29,114.67	199,396.88	170,282.21
Columbia	30,926.62	187,248.94	156,322.32
Crawford	63,205.89	306,166.54	242,960.65
Cumberland	74,532.06	231,312.92	156,780.86
Dauphin	139,495.09	493,820.36	354,325.27
Delaware	107,598.10	434,565.28	326,967.18
Elk	17,469.24	149,061.03	131,591.79
Erie	108,114.93	417,272.45	309,157.52
Fayette	115,442.56	504,693.60	389,251.04
Forest	8,978.49	50,220.43	41,241.94
Franklin	53,278.98	279,972.08	226,693.10
Fulton	2,217.83	52,434.86	50,217.03
Greene	44,790.27	168,706.29	123,916.02
Huntingdon	44,171.50	231,106.02	186,934.52
Indiana	45,356.93	230,124.38	184,767.45
Jefferson	45,577.49	231,470.81	185,893.32
Juniata	5,465.98	75,747.53	70,281.55
Lackawanna	204,112.99	763,026.44	558,913.45
Lancaster	236,551.78	724,218.25	487,666.47
Lawrence	76,398.64	235,782.44	159,383.80
Lebanon	71,400.52	260,434.12	189,033.60

Counties.	Amount Received by State from County.	Amount Received by County from State.	Balance in Favor of County.
Lehigh	145,447.34	442,340.04	296,892.70
Luzerne	262,296.53	1,076,179.30	813,882.77
Lycoming	78,602.33	389,891.15	311,288.82
McKean	47,912.02	215,975.21	168,063.19
Mercer	71,934.46	300,737.82	228,803.36
Mifflin	14,109.79	115,791.10	101,681.31
Monroe	27,773.99	120,066.03	92,292.04
Montgomery	247,580.07	723,311.12	475,731.05
Montour	12,700.55	62,886.11	50,185.56
Northampton	146,075.38	478,148.49	332,073.11
Northumberland	75,654.95	400,529.20	324,874.25
Perry	15,180.09	129,337.96	114,157.87
Philadelphia	4,384,573.78	5,916,290.37	1,531,716.59
Pike	4,880.81	64,857.44	59,976.63
Potter	25,143.80	224,714.92	199,571.12
Schuylkill	176,145.79	733,535.25	557,389.46
Snyder	11,601.60	92,479.39	80,877.79
Somerset	70,263.61	304,442.76	234,179.15
Sullivan	6,767.46	63,281.67	56,514.21
Susquehanna	19,712.58	185,661.47	165,948.89
Tioga	51,541.32	256,885.35	205,344.03
Union	20,685.62	81,175.49	60,489.87
Venango	65,532.38	241,916.10	176,383.72
Warren	39,865.48	188,912.09	149,046.61
Washington	137,434.89	513,582.20	376,147.31
Wayne	33,166.49	167,602.83	134,436.34
Westmoreland	172,680.16	727,579.47	554,899.31
Wyoming	7,660.61	94,332.69	86,672.08
York	159,409.54	596,624.71	437,215.17

STATE'S SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The major part of Pennsylvania's immense revenue, which reached $29,101,183.70 in 1909, was derived from corporations. Probably no other State taxes its corporations as heavily as does Pennsylvania, but the companies have adjusted their business affairs accordingly and there is but little complaint of burdensome taxes. The policy of the Republican party has always been to relieve individuals from taxation, and to require corpo-

rations to pay liberally for the rights and privileges they enjoy. The principal sources of corporate tax for 1909 were as follows:

Capital stock	$8,815,222.29
Loans	2,489,108.53
Gross receipts	1,494,711.71
Foreign insurance companies	1,340,215.64
Gross premiums	103,593.36
Bonus on charters	519,017.27
National Bank stock	889,557.24
State Bank stock	110,825.54
Trust companies	1,199,350.44
Total	$16,961,602.02

In addition to the above there is no doubt but that corporations pay a large share of the amount received by the State from the following sources:

Retail and wholesale mercantile licenses, retail and wholesale liquor licenses, brewers' and distillers' licenses and other smaller items. Taking the figures given, however, it is seen that a total of about $17,000,000 of a total net revenue of approximately $25,000,000, or about 68 per cent., at least, was received from corporations.

ABLE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP.

The total expenses of the State government in 1909, including those for departments, boards, commissions, councils, etc., was $6,251,953.50. It will be readily seen that this item was easily met by the tax on corporations, with nearly $11,000,000 remaining to be appropriated for schools, charitable institutions, etc.

The personal property tax in 1909 (and it should be remembered that this is the only tax paid by individuals in this State) was $4,315,411.85. There was returned to counties the sum of $3,272,631.97, leaving the State revenue from this source at $1,042,779.88. On a basis of 7,500,000 population each individual contributed toward the State's income the sum of fourteen cents as an average. In return for this he received from the State his proportion of the amount remitted, returned and appropriated, the total sum for 1909 being $46,506,705.81, an average

for each individual of $6.20. No other party in any State can make a better showing than the above. This showing is due to wise and careful Republican leadership.

Year.	State Debt.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Treasurer.
1840..	$36,168,528.10	$6,567,206.66	$7,279,120.93	A. H. Reed.
1841..	39,198,521.93	5,380,782.23	4,895,154.35	J. Gilmore.
1842..	41,787,423.62	2,780,608.40	3,337,311.52	
1843..	42,188,434.18	3,404,434.37	3,499,144.00	
1844..	40,835,013.60	2,331,765.55	1,847,385.15	
1845..	40,986,393.32	3,010,062.34	3,289,028.13	
1846..	40,789,577.00	3,529,057.28	3,529,264.67	J. R. Snowden
1847..	40,628,949.51	3,977,025.89	3,680,813.74	John Banks.
1848..	40,474,736.93	3,831,776.22	3,935,376.68	A. Plumer.
1849..	40,511,173.92	4,433,688.65	4,084,771.80	G. J. Ball.
1850..	40,775,485.42	4,338,131.51	4,569,053.94	J. M. Bickel.
1851..	40,114,236.39	4,570,393.93	4,780,667.53	
1852..	41,534,875.37	7,716,552.17	7,157,920.38	
1853..	40,378,291.00	9,486,770.08	10,144,963.73	
1854..	40,064,516.69	5,953,670.66	5,437,159.29	Jos. Bailey.
1855..	40,196,994.22	5,380,474.11	5,385,705.52	Eli Slifer.
1856..	40,117,835.25	5,378,240.35	5,379,142.22	H. S. Magraw.
1857..	39,881,738.22	4,690,587.84	5,407,276.79	
1858..	39,488,243.67	4,139,778.85	3,775,857.06	
1859..	38,638,961.07	3,826,350.14	3,879,054.81	Eli Slifer.
1860..	37,969,847.50	3,479,257.31	3,637,147.32	
1861..	40,580,666.08	6,743,525.02	5,873,352.38	H. D. Moore.
1862..	40,448,213.82	5,211,747.63	4,590,509.25	
1863..	39,496,596.78	4,289,451.65	4,314,964.05	W.V. McGrath
1864..	39,379,603.94	4,733,313.02	4,938,441.09	H. D. Moore.
1865..	37,467,258.06	6,219,989.67	5,788,525.16	W. H. Kemble
1866..	35,622,052.16	5,829,668.54	6,462,303.41	
1867..	37,704,409.77	28,423,330.07	25,502,526.88	
1868..	33,286,946.13	5,216,049.55	8,864,960.64	W. W. Irwin.
1869..	32,814,540.95	5,241,711.28	4,894,806.16	R. W. Mackey
1870..	31,111,661.90	6,336,603.24	6,434,522.91	W. W. Irwin.
1871..	29,279,820.64	7,197,945.62	7,024,079.85	R. W. Mackey
1872..	27,303,494.64	7,148,637.45	7,142,990.43	
1873..	25,798,821.94	7,076,723.20	6,734,027.57	
1874..	24,568,635.37	5,871,968.27	6,643,567.86	

Year.	State Debt.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Treasurer.
1875..	23,233,137.74	6,480,099.02	6,541,434.40	
1876..	22,978,950.69	6,078,890.37	6,087,100.02	H. Rawle.
1877..	22,943,814.31	14,859,502.44	13,482,453.19	
1878..	21,875,620.86	5,513,417.97	6,653,933.58	A. C. Noyes.
1879..	22,190,668.86	7,422,363.90	6,529,063.24	
1880..	21,561,989.65	6,720,334.47	6,820,119.49	S. Butler.
1881..	21,140,188.05	7,001,782.43	6,926,810.20	
1882..	20,225,083.28	16,428,650.11	14,850,871.16	S. M. Bailey.
1883..	19,718,753.28	6,775,430.19	6,708,690.22	
1884..	19,084,283.28	6,226,959.38	7,648,912.30	Wm. Livsey.
1885..	17,972,683.26	8,179,714.28	8,513,257.53	
1886..	17,258,982.28	7,520,711.13	7,203,295.42	M. S. Qay.
1887..	15,840,471.28	7,646,147.37	7,366,763.97	Wm. Livsey.
1888..	14,738,921.28	8,694,060.42	7,387,866.24	Wm. B. Hart.
1889..	13,856,971.28	8,965,399.22	8,182,847.34	Wm. Livsey.
1890..	12,349,920.28	8,625,919.10	8,168,861.18	H. K. Boyer.
1891..	9,811,568.28	13,007,161.74	10,453,952.64	
1892..	8,394,462.28	10,748,759.08	11,727,968.66	J.W.Morrison.
1893..	8,288,061.28	13,252,737.89	13,423,064.77	
1894..	6,819,661.28	12,873,786.82	13,622,769.18	S. M. Jackson.
1895..	6,816,309.47	12,030,030.10	13,681,701.74	
1896..	6,815,305.47	12,265,736.09	11,280,943.47	B. J. Haywood
1897..	6,815,305.47	12,844,441.67	13,043,887.34	
1898..	6,815,299.02	13,325,120.97	13,973,803.46	J. S. Beacom.
1899..	6,815,299.02	15,458,316.97	15,336,838.61	
1900..	6,815,299.02	17,494,211.78	15,453,718.90	J. E. Barnett.
1901..	6,815,299.02	17,727,432.46	16,669,399.05	
1902..	374,625.32	22,947,890.65	17,787,106.19	F. G. Harris.
1903..	278,995.16	21,030,232,60	18,080,480.05	
1904..	177,599.58	19,767,593.73	19,763,784.28	W. L. Mathues
1905..	122,958.09	24,269,119.72	27,562,961.97	
1906..	78,146.28	25,818,924.03	26,907,407.50	W. H. Berry.
1907..	102,318.14	27,027,132.72	25,581,466.83	
1908..	47,085.91	25,852,548.95	29,197,654.15	J. O. Sheatz.
1909..	*8,117.94	29,101,183.70	30,021,773.57	

*Surplus in Sinking Fund over and above amount necessary to pay all debts.

REPUBLICAN PARTY LABOR'S FRIEND.

IN PENNSYLVANIA, AS IN THE NATION, IT HAS ENACTED EFFECTIVE LEGISLATION FOR THE WAGE-EARNER'S ADVANCEMENT.

The Republican Party is justified in the statement that it is labor's friend. Since its inception over half a century ago that party in every Congress has enacted legislation for the uplifting of labor and the bettering of conditions for all of the working classes. Every effective national labor law on our statute books has been placed there by the Republican Party. Republican tariff laws have protected the wage-earner of the United States against the cheap labor of foreign countries and wages to-day are from two to ten times those received abroad. Through Republican financial legislation the laboring men and women of this country have always received a full dollar for their toil and their savings and investments have been fully protected. Not only have wages constantly increased and hours of labor been reduced, but sanitary conditions have been constantly improved, and inspection and liability laws have given to our workingmen and women conditions and advantages better, very much better, than in any other country.

LABOR LEGISLATION, REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION.

The Republican Party in Pennsylvania, as in the nation, is the friend of labor. In no other State have so many beneficial labor laws been enacted. Throughout its control of the legislative affairs of Pennsylvania the Republican Party has endeavored to enact legislation that would protect the life and health and advance the welfare of all classes of wage-earners. The legislative records at Harrisburg present unchallenged proof of the statement that labor legislation in Pennsylvania is entirely Republican legislation. The Republican Party never has failed

to respond to the demands of labor for laws that would safeguard its interests. That is why labor in Pennsylvania indorses the statement that the Republican Party is its friend.

WHOLESOME LAWS FOR LABOR'S PROTECTION.

No other branch of the State government has rendered more effective service than the Department of Factory Inspection. Under its jurisdiction are more than one million wage-earners—men, women and children. Enactments of Republican legislatures during the past six years greatly have enlarged its field and extended its opportunities for advancement of the laborer's welfare. Without exception, the measures thus enacted were recommended by Republicans. Mr. J. J. Casey, in his letter of acceptance as a candidate of the Keystone Party, claims credit for the enactment of the Employers' Liability Act. Here are the facts:

In the annual report of the Chief of the Factory Inspection Department for 1905, that official submitted an earnest plea for the enactment of a liability law. It was supported by a convincing statement relating to the large number of distressing accidents reported to the Factory Inspection Department. The Liability Act of 1905 was the result. The bill was introduced; it was reported favorably by committees of House and Senate, and finally passed by a Republican legislature and signed by a Republican Governor at the instance of the Factory Inspection Department. From its inception it was Republican legislation.

RECENT LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

During the past four years Republican Legislatures have enacted legislation of the highest importance to the wage-earners.

A law providing for the safety of persons from fire or panic in certain buildings is a great step in advance, as it not only provides for the erection of substantial fire escapes in a proper manner, but in addition thereto makes provisions for the safeguarding of persons against fire and panic by requiring the installation of fire-preventing and fire-extinguishing appliances. The provisions for maintaining proper exits, free from obstruction, are excellent in every way. So, too, is the provision that requires buildings over two stories in height, and buildings having one or more galleries above the ground floor, to be protected; a provision that wisely changes the old law, which applied to build-

ings of three or more stories only. The proviso which permits of the erection of an internal fire escape where an outside fire escape cannot be erected, and the additional proviso that empowers the Factory Inspection Department to compel the owners to discontinue the use or occupancy of certain buildings upon which fire escapes, neither internal or external, can be erected, are highly desirable changes in the law regulating the erection of fire escapes. A plenary power given that Department to enforce the law is a proper and necessary part of the Act. A section making it the duty of the owners of buildings, under certain conditions, to submit architectural designs and specifications of their buildings to the Chief Factory Inspector for his concurrence has met with general approval.

THE MOVING PICTURE MENACE.

During the past two years the cities and boroughs have been invaded by moving picture concerns, many of which were a menace to life and property. In the absence of any definite law restricting their operations, the managers of these shows exhibited little, if any, concern for the safety of their patrons. It was necessary, therefore, that the Legislature should act wisely and promptly, and this has been done. Hereafter the moving picture and similar apparatus must be enclosed within fire-proof booths, and the buildings in which they are operated must be provided with proper exits and fire-preventing and fire-extinguishing appliances.

Another Act of importance provides for the health and safety of minors. By the wording of this Act the misleading and mischievous use of the terms "child" and "children" is eliminated, and either of those terms can be applied properly only to those who under the age of 14 years, and who by that Act are debarred from employment in any industry enumerated. A section of this new legislation prevents labor in certain employments known to be extra hazardous of all female minors and all male minors under the age of 18 years. Another section debars minors under the age of 16 years from engaging or being engaged in certain specified industries which, in their nature are a menace to health and safety, except where the menace has been removed. A further provision is made whereby minors over the age of 14 years are practicaly debarred from employing themselves or from

being employed by others in factories, workshops, mercantile establishments, etc., where there is a lack of proper sanitation, proper ventilation or where the machinery and other dangerous appliances are not safeguarded according to rules and regulations prescribed by the Chief Factory Inspector.

REGULATION OF CHILD LABOR.

The provisions restricting the hours of employment for minors are wholesome. Ten hours a day, fifty-eight hours a week, together with a restriction of the working hours from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night for male minors under the age of 16 years, and for female minors under the age of eighteen years is of great benefit to the minors, and does not impose any hardship upon employers. The exception to this proviso in so far as it affects establishments which necessarily continue operations day and night has met with objections. It is but fair to state, however, that the manufacturers who insisted upon this exception being made a part of the Act gave reasons satisfactory to the Legislative Committee having the bill in charge.

Through the vigilance of the Factory Inspection Department the number of children employees under the age of 16 years has been reduced from 48,519 to 33,489. Illegally employed children to the number of 14,697 were dismissed. The Department has had installed 21,242 safety guards for machinery, etc.; fire escapes erected upon 4,363 buildings and 71,297 boilers were inspected. In 1,266 establishments separate toilets for men and women have been furnished, and in 487 establishments provisions were made for dressing rooms for women. In 2,770 establishments better sanitation and ventilation has been provided. The tenement house sweatshops have been placed under the supervision of the boards of health in all cities of the first and second class.

Pennsylvania's factory inspection service is a model of efficiency.

SUPERVISION OF COAL INDUSTRY.

Pennsylvania is without a rival as a coal-producing State. For more than fifty years it has had this proud distinction.

From a production of 12,000,000 tons in 1860, there has been a constant and steady increase until the production of the present time is over 200,000,000 tons a year, or about one-half the entire output of the United States, and equal to the output of Great Britain, the greatest of foreign coal-producing countries.

To provide efficient supervision of this great industry upon which the wealth and prosperity of the State have been built, to conserve the interests of the operators and to throw every possible safeguard around the miner in his hazardous work, various laws from time to time have been enacted by the Republican Party, embodying the best thought of the mining experts of the State. In 1897, under the administration of Governor Daniel H. Hastings, the Bureau of Mines was established, the purpose of which was to centralize the control of mine supervision and place in charge of the State Mine Inspectors, an official of practical experience, to enforce the laws enacted for safeguarding and protecting the mining interests, and particularly the lives of the miners. In 1903, owing to the tremendous increase in the coal production, the Department of Mines was created to take the place of the Bureau of Mines. This legislation was enacted during the administration of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker.

INCREASE IN INSPECTION FORCE.

In 1897 the number of inspectors was eighteen. At present the number is forty-one, and it is the intention of the Chief of the Department of Mines to recommend that the number be still further increased in both the anthracite and bituminous regions. It is important that the inspection force be large enough to give complete supervision to the mines, the paramount object being to reduce the terrible toll of life now exacted from the great army of more than 350,000 mine employees. The present inspectors are all well-equipped officials, intelligent and experienced. Under the strict guidance and discipline of the Chief of the Department they look carefully after the interests of the miner.

In keeping with the desire that has always animated the Chief of the Department to better the conditions under which the miner is working, legislation at different times has been proposed with a view to lessening the hazard in this dangerous occupation. It has been a matter of pride to keep in advance of all other

States and countries in throwing about the mine workers every possible safeguard and protection.

The question of child labor has also been given much attention. The Department of Mines always has made a determined effort to enforce the child labor laws. In fact, the protection of the miner and the miner's children has been the constant aim of the State mine officials.

TRAGEDIES OF THE MINES.

The tragic phase of the mining industry is the loss of human life and the injury of mine employees, with its attendant deprivation and suffering among widows and orphans. To bring partial relief to these people the Department of Mines has suggested that a tax of three-fourths of a cent a ton be placed upon the bituminous production, and a cent and a half a ton on the anthracite production, to provide a fund ample for the care of injured persons and those dependent upon them.

The Department of Mines has developed in efficiency and importance with the remarkable development of the coal industry. It is to the credit of the Republican party that it has retained as Chief of this great State Department a man who has conducted its affairs in such a way as to place it at the head of the mining departments of the country and to elicit from mining experts the world over words of commendation.

The mining laws of Pennsylvania enacted by Republican legislatures require the owner, operator or superintendent of every mine to provide and maintain sufficient ventilation to carry off and render harmless the noxious and dangerous gases generated in the mines. The ventilation in slope mines is effected by an inlet and an outlet. If the inlet comes down the slope a second opening is made at another point where the fan is attached, which creates a vacuum and so facilitates circulation. The law requires a fixed quantity of not less than 150 cubic feet per minute for each person working in the lift. It is regulated by doors erected across gangways and other paths of air current, so that each working is provided with the necessary supply. In order to carry the air to the face of the chamber, new cross-cuts must be driven through the pillar at intervals of 30 feet. When a new one is driven, the old one is walled up tight.

SAFEGUARDING MINERS' INTERESTS.

Along with the development of the coal industry of Pennsylvania there has been ever-increasing attention given to the safety and welfare of the mine workers. Individual effort has been seconded by State legislation, until to-day we possess not only the most modern machinery and efficient appliances for producing coal, but we have surrounded this arduous and dangerous occupation with every safeguard and convenience that an intelligent liberality could suggest.

The effort to raise the standard of intelligence among the mining communities and to afford opportunity for moral and mental improvement, has been continuous from the time the industry first assumed proportions of magnitude that made it a factor in our economic life. Higher wages, shorter hours, educational advantages, hospitals for the injured, and relief funds for the needy, all have been made the subject of thought and action by the individual and the State.

The Chief of the Department of Mines receives his appointment from the Governor. The incumbent is an intelligent, scientific miner. He has had practical experience in the mines and for many years was a mine inspector in the anthracite region. He therefore possesses a thorough understanding of the duties and responsibilities of his position.

NATIONAL LABOR LEGISLATION.

This legislation directly in the interest of labor was enacted at the recent session of the Sixty-first Congress:

"1. Requiring common carriers to report all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"2. Compelling railroads, under penalty, to equip their cars with uniform safety appliances.

"3. Amending the employers' liability act so that suit may be brought at the residence of the plaintiff and in the State courts.

"4. Appointing a commission to investigate the matter of employers' liability and workmen's compensation.

"5. Providing for the establishment in the Department of the Interior of a bureau of mines, and appropriating the sum of $310,000 to carry on the work.

"6. Providing for an eight-hour day in the construction of battleships, colliers and other vessels for the navy."

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR LEGISLATION.

Here is a partial list of laws enacted by the Republican Party for the benefit of the working men and women of this State, many of which have been strengthened by the enactment of amendments, until to-day the labor laws of Pennsylvania are accepted as models for labor legislation by other States:—

An act to exempt sewing machines belonging to seamstresses in this Commonwealth from levy and sale on execution or distress. (*Session 1869, P. L., page 69.*)

An act for the better regulation and ventilation of mines, and for the protection of the lives of the miners in Schuylkill County. (*Session 1869, P. L., page 852.*)

An act providing for the safety and health of persons employed in coal mines. (*Session 1870, P. L., page 3.*)

Supplement making neglect a misdemeanor. (*Session 1876, P. L., page 130.*)

An act for the preservation of the records of the inspection of mines in the mining districts of Schuylkill and Luzerne, embracing the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. (*Session 1870, P. L., page 50.*)

An act for the regulation and ventilation of coal mines in Mercer County. (*Session 1870, P. L., page 1256.*)

An act to secure the laborers a lien for their labor in the county of Centre. (*Session 1871, P. L., page 891.*)

An act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others. (*Session 1872, P. L., page 47.*)

An act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of labor and for other purposes. (*Session 1872, P. L., page 59.*)

An act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of this Commonwealth. (*Session 1872, P. L., page 1175.*)

Supplement construing certain sections. (*Session 1876, P. L., page 45.*)

An act to protect miners in the bituminous coal regions of this Commonwealth. (*Session 1873, P. L., page 404.*)

An act in relation to suits for wages, preventing stay of execution on judgments obtained for one hundred dollars or less. (*Session 1874, P. L., page 145.*)

An act to aid in the erection and maintenance of the Anthracite Hospital of Pennsylvania. (*Session 1874, P. L., page 219.*)

An act fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines. (*Session 1875, P. L., page 38.*)

An act providing the means of securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania. (*Session 1877, P. L., page 56.*)

An act relative to the employment of females in hotels, taverns, saloons and eating houses, or other places, for the sale of intoxicating and other drinks, and the penalty for the violation thereof. (*Session 1878, P. L., page 9.*)

An act fixing the standard weight of a bushel of bituminous coal in this Commonwealth. (*Session 1878, P. L., page 67.*)

An act to enable laborers to secure and collect their pay for work done in and about the stocking of saw logs. (*Session 1879, P. L., page 176.*)

An act to provide proper means of conveyance of persons injured in and about the mines to their homes. (*Session 1881, P. L., page 17.*)

An act to secure to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal mines, manufactories of iron and steel, and all other manufactories, the payment of their wages at regular intervals, and in lawful money of the United States. (*Session 1881, P. L., page 147.*)

An act to authorize the creation and to provide for the regulation of voluntary tribunals to adjust disputes between employers and employed in the iron, steel, glass, textile fabrics and coal trades. (*Session 1883, P. L., page 15.*)

An act to prevent the employment of female labor in and about the coal mine and the manufactories thereof in the State of Pennsylvania. (*Session 1885, P. L., page 202.*)

An act relating to bituminous coal mines and providing for the lives, health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein. (*Session 1885, P. L., page 205.*)

An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith. (*Session 1885, P. L., page 218.*)

An act for the preservation of the health of female employees in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments. (*Session 1887, P. L., page 7.*)

An act to limit the hours of labor of conductors, drivers and employees of horse, cable and electric railways. (*Session 1887, P. L., page 13.*)

An act to secure to laborers within this commonwealth the benefit of the exemption laws of this Commonwealth and to prevent assignment of claims for the purpose of securing their collection against laborers outside of this Commonwealth. (*Session 1887, P. L., page 164.*)

An act to prohibit the employment of any child under the age of twelve years by any person, persons, firms, companies, associations or corporations, to do any work in any mill, manufactory or mine, or any work pertaining thereto. (*Session 1887, P. L., page 287.*)

An act to provide for the examination of miners in the anthracite region of this Commonwealth and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in the anthracite coal mines. (*Session 1889, P. L., page 142.*)

An act to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of women and children in mercantile industries and manufacturing establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and other acts providing for the safety or regulating the employment of said persons. (*Session 1889, P. L., page 243.*)

An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith. (*Session 1891, P. L., page 176.*)

An act to prohibit mining and manufacturing corporations from engaging in the business of carrying on stores known as company stores or general supply stores. (*Session 1891, P. L., page 256.*)

An act to protect the life and limbs of those employed in the construction of new buildings in this Commonwealth. (*Session 1893, P. L., page 41.*)

An act to authorize corporations organized for profit under the laws of Pennsylvania to make allowances or pensions to employees for faithful and long continued service, who in such service have become old, infirm or disabled. (*Session 1893, P. L., page 42.*)

An act relating to bituminous coal mines and providing for the lives, health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein. (*Session 1893, P. L., page 52.*)

An act to establish boards of arbitration to settle all questions of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor. (*Session 1893, P. L., page 102.*)

An act to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of women and children in manufacturing establishments, mercantile industries, laundry or renovating establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and other acts provided for the safety or regulating the employment of said persons. (*Session 1893, P. L., page 276.*)

An act to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of persons employed in tenement houses and shops where clothing, cigarettes, cigars and certain other articles are made, or partially made, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and to provide for the safety and regulating the employment of said persons. (*Sessions 1895, P. L., page 34.*)

An act to provide for the adoption of trade-mark, labels, symbols or private stamps by incorporated association or union of working men, and to regulate the same. (*Session 1895, P. L., page 95.*)

Supplement construing and amending the same. (*Session 1901, P. L., page 114.*)

An act providing that none but citizens of the United States shall be employed in any capacity in the erection, enlargement or improvement of any public building or public work within this Commonwealth. (*Session 1895, P. L., page 269.*)

An act to regulate the employment and provide for the health and safety of persons employed where clothing, cigarettes, cigars and certain other articles are made or partially made, and that certain articles be made under clean and healthful conditions. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 42.*)

An act to protect employees of corporations in their right to form, join or belong to labor organizations by prescribing penalties for any interference therewith. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 116.*)

An act to prevent the wearing of the badge or button of any labor or fraternal organization by other than members, and fixing a penalty for the same. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 139.*)

An act to authorize labor claimants in certain cases to take joint appeals. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 154.*)

An act regulating the employment of foreign born unnaturalized male persons over twenty-one years of age, and providing a tax on the employers of such persons, and prescribing a penalty for violation of the provisions of said act, and directing the manner of collecting the same, and providing that the amount of such tax may be deducted from the wages of persons affected by the provisions thereof. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 166.*)

An act requiring the weighing of bituminous coal before screening and providing a penalty for the violation thereof. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 286.*)

An act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region, and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines, and providing penalties for the violation of the same. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 287.*)

An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, working men and laborers in the employ of the State, or municipal corporations therein, or otherwise engaged on public works. (*Session 1877, P. L., page 148.*)

An act to amend the 10th Section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," approved the 2d day of June, A. D. 1891, providing that self-acting doors are used. (*Session 1899, P. L., page 65.*)

An act providing that all establishments, mercantile industries, laundries, renovating works or printing offices shall provide for the safety of men, women and children in hotels, school buildings, etc., by requiring proper fire escapes. (*Session 1901, P. L., page 322.*)

An act relating to anthracite mines and providing for the care and life and attention of employees injured in and about said mines. (*Session 1901, P. L., page 342.*)

An act to tax all orders, checks, dividers, coupons, pass-books or other papers representing wages or earnings of an employee, not paid in cash to the employee or member of his family; to provide for a report to the

Auditor-General of the same, and for the failure to make report. (*Session 1901, P. L., page 596.*)

An act to provide for the acceptance of the property of the Lackawanna Hospital at Scranton to be used as a State hospital for the northern anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. (*Session 1901, P. L., page 775.*)

An act prohibiting the discharge from public positions of Union soldiers. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 106.*)

An act amending the mine law, increasing the number of inspectors for the better protecting of the life and health of the anthracite miners. (*Session 1901, P. L., pages 535 and 541.*)

An act to provide a miners' home for old crippled and helpless employees of the coal mines of Pennsylvania. (*Session 1903, P. L., pages 248-250.*)

An act appropriating $5,000 to cover preliminary expenses for a miners' home or homes. (*Session 1905, P. L., page 542.*)

An act regulating the employment of children in and about any anthracite coal mine or colliery, prohibiting the employment of any persons under the age of sixteen years. (*Session 1905, P. L., pages 344-350.*)

Resolution, That the Secretary of Internal Affairs be and he is hereby authorized to have published each year in his annual report on the mining industry a copy of the laws regulating mining in both anthracite and bituminous regions of Pennsylvania. (*Session 1895, P. L., page 647.*)

An act establising a Bureau of Mines in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, defining its purpose and authority, providing for the appointment of a Chief of said Bureau and assistants, and fixing their salaries and expenses. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 279.*)

An act for the better protection of employees in and about the coal mines, by preventing mine superintendents, mine foremen and assistants from receiving or soliciting any sum of money, or other valuable consideration, from men while in their employ, and providing a penalty for violation of the same. (*Session 1897, P. L., page 157.*)

An act to amend Article IX, Section 1, of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the health and the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," approved June second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Also to amend Section 17 of an act entitled, "An act relating to bituminous coal mines and providing for the lives, health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein. (*Session 1903, P. L., pages 359-360.*)

An act increasing the number of mine inspectors in the anthracite mining region. (*Session 1905, P. L., pages 363-368.*)

An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in certain employments by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, their protection against injury, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof. (*Session 1909, P. L., page 283.*)

An act to provide for the health and safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite collieries or breakers, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof. (*Session 1909, P. L., page 375.*)

AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled, "An act to provide payment to the miner for all clean coal mined by him," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, all individuals, firms and corporations engaged in mining coal in this Commonwealth, who, instead of dumping all the cars that some from the mine into a breaker or chutes, shall switch out one or more of the cars, for the purpose of examining them and determining the actual amount of slate or refuse by removing said slate or refuse from the car, and who shall, after so doing, wilfully neglect to allow the miner in full for all clean coal left after the refuse, dirt or slate is taken out at the same rate paid at the mine for clean coal, less the actual expense of removing said slate or refuse, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Section 2. That any individual, firm or corporation as aforesaid, violating the provisions of this act, upon suit being brought and conviction had, shall be sentenced by the court to pay a fine not more than one hundred dollars ($100.00), and to make restitution by paying to the miner the amount to which, under this act, he would be entitled for the coal mined by him, and for which he was not paid," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, be and the same is hereby repealed. (*Session 1909, P. L., page 423.*)

THE FARMER AND POLITICS.

WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA HAS SUPPORT OF THE RURAL VOTER.

It has been stated by veteran politicians that the rural voter is better informed on the issues pending in a campaign, that he devotes greater and more painstaking thought to the things that must be settled at the polls than his city brother. That is why an overwhelming majority of the farmers of this country vote the Republican ticket. They know that under Democratic administration they have not been prosperous and that they have been under Republican administration. It is not necessary to remind any farmer of the dismal years of Democratic tariff legislation. This year there are more potent reasons than ever before for the farmers' support of the Republican party. No other class of persons in the United States is so prosperous as they are. Their prosperity since the return of the Republican party to power thirteen years ago has been astounding. It is a matter of history that rural prosperity and Republican rule are coincident.

The farmers and dairymen of Pennsylvania are entirely justified in their endorsement of the Republican party and its principles. Effective legislation has protected their interests and an efficient State Department of Agriculture has been administered solely with a view to their advancement.

STEADY INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES.

Since the creation of the Department of Agriculture in 1895, the Legislature has appropriated nearly $2,000,000 for that branch of the State government. Each year its work has been extended, and in response to the demand of the farming interests the appropriations steadily have been increased. The annual expenditures for the department are presented by these tables:

APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1895 TO 1909 INCLUSIVE.

	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.	DAIRY AND FOOD BUREAU.
1895	$57,583.33	$33,000.00
1897	67,000.00	33,000.00
1899	67,000.00	33,000.00
1901	72,000.00	58,000.00
1903	91,200.00	59,200.00
1905	90,000.00	174,800.00
1907	196,830.00	176,300.00
1909	276,540.00	189,800.00
Total	$918,153.33	$757,100.00

LEGISLATION FOR THE FARMER.

The enforcement of the provisions of the law regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers has been of inestimable value to the farmers of Pennsylvania. The amount expended by farmers of this State for fertilizers is from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 annually, and while most fertilizer manufacturers are honest men, some are not.

The Act of March 25, 1901, regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers was supplanted by the Act of May 1, 1909. One object of the Legislature in passing this latter Act was to prohibit the use in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers of certain materials such as hoof, horn, wool-waste, etc., that contain nitrogen in a form that is not readily available when applied to the land, without an explicit statement of the fact; said statement to be conspicuously affixed to every package of such ferilizer or manure, and to accompany and go with every lot, parcel or package of the same. This single item of legislation is worth many thousands of dollars to the farmers.

The last General Assembly also passed a bill making it unlawful for manufacturers of fertilizers to use the word "bone" as a part of the brand name of any fertilizer unless the phosphoric acid contained in such fertilizer shall be the product of pure animal bone.

BOGUS FERTILIZERS BARRED.

During the period covered by the present Republican administration 9,913 samples of commercial fertilizer were collected in

various sections of the State by the agents of the Agricultural Department, of which 4,047 were analyzed and the results published in Department Bulletins for the information of the farmers. In all cases where violations of the law were so apparent as to render conviction possible, information against offenders was made, resulting in twenty-seven prosecutions and the collection of $653.74 in fines and costs which was paid into the State Treasury.

The rapid increase of our population, as well as business, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts of the State, in recent years has increased the demand for horses, mules, dairy cows and all the meat producing animals to such an extent that the farmers have not been able to produce a sufficient amount of grain to meet the requirements of these animals. This has led to a large sale of what is known as "commercial feeding stuffs," which are made up principally of the by-products resulting from the manufacture of flours, breakfast foods, syrups, beer, distilled liquors, etc.

In order that farmers and other feeders of live stock might be able to compound rations for their animals containing the proper elements of nutrition in their correct proportion, and at the same time reduce the possibility of fraud in the manufacture of such feeds to a minimum, the Act of April 25, 1901, was passed.

INSPECTION OF FEEDING PRODUCTS.

Subsequently the Acts of 1907 and 1909 were passed, each of which was regarded as an improvement upon the original Act. By the enforcement of the last two Acts by the Agricultural Department a great improvement has been secured in the feeding stuffs now being sold in the State, and some of the adulterated feeds formerly sold have been entirely driven from our markets.

Since the beginning of the present administration up to the first of August, 1910, 4,106 samples of feeding stuffs, 1,223 of Paris green, and 743 of linseed oil have been gathered up in different sections of the State by the agents of the department, and the work of analyzing these samples and preparing bulletins for publication, showing the results, has been actively continued.

Prosecutions instituted for the violation of the Feeding Stuffs Act within the period covered by the present State administra-

tion resulted in the collection by the department of $7,903.15 in fines and costs, which were paid into the State Treasury.

BUREAU OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Bureau of Farmers' Institutes may be regarded as the right arm of the Agricultural Department. Through this bureau the college is brought to the farmer and results of experiments carried on in all the States for the advancement of agriculture are brought to his attention by scientific men, while instruction in methods is given by practical tillers of the soil who have proved their ability to instruct by the success they have achieved in the employment of the methods they advocate. The present administration has shown its appreciation of the work of this bureau by the approval of the increased appropriation provided by the last General Assembly for this important work.

The movable school is a feature of the institute work that is new and that is greatly appreciated by the tillers of the soil who are constantly seeking for better methods and more light.

During the period covered by the present administration 1,612 institutes were held, attended by 611,596 persons. The number of movable schools conducted under the auspices of the bureau was thirty-seven, attended by 28,879 persons, who registered as pupils.

In addition to this work lecturers of the bureau during this period addressed harvest home meetings, at which more than 100,000 persons were in attendance.

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ZOOLOGY.

No other branch of the Agricultural Department has been more fruitful of good results to the farmer than the Bureau of Economic Zoology.

During the period covered by the present State administration the agents of that bureau have made 117,403 orchard inspections to determine the presence of San José scale and other pests, and 1,981 public demonstrations of the methods of pruning and spraying fruit trees to insure best results in fruit production and disease and pest destruction, in connection with which 1,426 lectures were delivered, explanatory of the importance of the work and the methods exhibited for its accomplishment.

Bulletins of timely information for farmers and fruit growers have been issued from the Bureau monthly, and the press bulletins have appeared regularly in the rural papers of every county of the State since May 4, 1909.

EFFECTIVE PURE FOOD LAWS.

With the rapid increase of population there necessarily came a change in the methods of food preparation and the manufacture of food products, unknown a quarter of a century ago, has become a necessity. With these manufactures came the food dopers, adulterators and poisoners.

This state of affairs led to the enactment of laws regulating the manufacture of food commodities, which are administered by the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

The importance of the work assigned to the Dairy and Food Division is unparalleled. The Legislature of 1909 passed these measures, which were signed by Governor Stuart:

The Act of May 13, 1909, known as the "Murphy Food Act," provides that it shall be unlawful to sell any article of food which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Act.

The Act of March 24, 1909, known as the "Milk and Cream Act," provides for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception by regulating the sale of milk, skimmed milk and cream.

The Act of March 11, 1909, known as the "Egg Act," is an act for the protection of the public health by prohibiting the sale of eggs unfit for food, as therein defined, and prohibiting the use of such eggs in the preparation of food products.

ADULTERATED AND MISBRANDED FOODS.

The Act "Prohibiting the Manufacture and Sale of Adulterated Non-Alcoholic Beverages," approved March 11, 1909, is an act relating to non-alcoholic drinks, defining the same and prohibiting the manufacture or sale of any adulterated or misbranded non-alcoholic drinks.

The Act "Prohibiting the Sale of Adulterated Ice Cream," approved March 24, 1909, is an act for the protection of the public health and to prevent fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale.

The Act "To Prevent Fraud in the Manufacture of Lard or Its Substitutes," approved March 11, 1909, is an act to protect the public health and prevent fraud and deception in the manufacture or sale of lard, lard substitutes, imitation lard and lard compounds.

OFFENDERS VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED.

The number of food samples of all classes, including soft drinks, confections and condiments, analyzed during the present State administration, was 23,571. Total number of cases prosecuted and terminated was 2,093, of which 861 were cases under the Oleomargarine Act. The amount of fines collected on account of these cases was $105,964.84, of which $63,243.44 was received from oleomargarine fines. In addition to these fines for violations of the oleomargarine law, eleven defendants were given jail sentences ranging from twenty days to six months. The amount of fees received from oleomargarine licenses was $176,410.14, and from renovated butter licenses, $5,385.84. The total receipts from all sources were $287,760.82. The total disbursements for the same period were $279,049.37. These figures show that the Bureau was $8,711.45 more than self-sustaining.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIVE STOCK.

The Veterinary Bureau has specific charge of legislation enacted for the protection of the health of domestic animals.

The work that is being done at the farm in Delaware County, purchased by the State in 1903 and enlarged by an additional purchase of land in 1907, is of inestimable value to the stock breeders of the State and country at large. The experiments made for the demonstration of the possibility of procuring a preventive from bovine tuberculosis and the producing of healthy offspring from stock infected with this disease, which has been carried forward at this institution, is attracting world-wide attention.

The examination of animals infected with communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis, glanders and contagious lymphangitis in horses, etc., and their destruction by agents of the Bureau, according to the provisions of the laws in such cases provided, is a great boon to Pennsylvania farmers and stock owners.

PROMPT ACTION PROVES EFFECTIVE.

The favorable attitude of the present administration to the work of this bureau has been shown by the approval by the Governor of every measure passed by the General Assembly to increase the efficiency of the work, and particularly by the active interest he took in the suppression of the dreaded cattle disorder, known as "Foot and Mouth Disease," which broke out in November, 1908. When the Secretary of Agriculture in company with the State Veterinarian called upon the Governor and made known to him that this disease had appeared in the State and acquainted him with the fact that the funds necessary for carrying on such an effort for its speedy extermination as was necessary were not at hand, he said: "This is war, and extraordinary means must be resorted to. Go ahead with the work and I will see that the necessary provision to meet expenses shall be made by the General Assembly soon to convene." With this loyal support on the part of the executive, the Veterinary Bureau, with the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, was able to stamp out the disease, although it made its appearance in fifteen counties of the State within a period of twenty-four weeks.

Two new diseases never before diagnosed in America recently have been diagnosed by the Veterinary Bureau. The diagnosis of these diseases and the prompt placing of affected animals under quarantine restrictions was a great help to the live stock industry of the Commonwealth. The diseases referred to are contagious lymphangitis in horses and chronic bacterial dysentery affecting cattle.

UNSOUND MEAT CONDEMNED.

There have been 3,742 slaughter-house and 5,167 meat-market inspections made under the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved May 25, 1907, "To protect the public health by providing for the prevention of the preparation and sale of meat and food products which are unsound, unhealthful, etc." Animals to the number of 411,914 were examined before slaughter, of which 2,304 were held in quarantine for further examination. Half carcasses to the number of 47,901 were inspected, and 1,520 carcasses condemned. There have been examined

1,693,038½ pounds of meat, of which 391,135½ pounds were condemned. Out of 321,714 pounds of meat products examined, 3,726 pounds were condemned.

Legal proceedings were instituted in ten cases, all terminating successfully.

During the interval under consideration, 35,883 cattle from 3,400 herds were examined for tuberculosis, 5,416 animals for glanders, 382 horses for epizootic lymphangitis, and 3,789 animals for rabies.

In the case of anthrax, 3,458 animals were examined and vaccinated, and 4,376 cattle were examined and vaccinated on account of blackleg.

There were 2,052 swine examined for hog cholera, and 662 animals, mostly horses, were examined for mange. Where necessary for the farmers' protection, quarantines were established.

Dairy cows or meat cattle for breeding purposes to the number of 57,967 were inspected and tested with tuberculin either before importation into Pennsylvania or after the arrival at destination.

It was necessary where individual quarantines were not sufficient to prevent the further spread of rabies to establish general quarantines against dogs in seventy-five localities.

Local Boards of Health to the number of twenty-two made application and received co-operation in the inspection of the sources of milk supplies for the purpose of protecting such supplies from contamination.

BULLETINS FOR THE FARMER.

The Secretary of Agriculture, who is himself a practical farmer, endeavors to keep in close touch with all progressive agricultural movements so as to be able, as nearly as possible, to anticipate the trend of such movements in the State and to be prepared to assist the same by the publications of bulletins giving expert information upon such subjects as appear to be attracting the attention of the farmer.

Four hundred and ninety-five thousand copies of such special bulletins have been distributed, covering forty-six different subjects, since January 1, 1907.

SAFEGUARDS HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

REMARKABLE RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY SANITARY DEPARTMENT ATTRACTING ATTENTION OF THE NATION.

The State owes its citizens no more important duty than to safeguard their health. Pennsylvania Republican administrations by adequate legislation and generous appropriations have made possible the leading position our State now occupies in sanitary work.

The care of the tuberculous poor in Pennsylvania has received the State government's special attention and the comprehensive campaign against this disease being waged by the Department of Health, under the able direction of Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the Commissioner, is winning praise the country over because it is accomplishing remarkable results.

The Republican State platform of 1906 declared that "modern science has demonstrated that consumption is a curable disease, and that this great scourge of the human race, at once so communicable and so deadly, may, by resort to proper treatment and by education in the laws of health, be almost wiped out as the terror of mankind. It is the duty of the State to do its part towards this beneficent end, and we hereby commit the Republican party to the establishment and support of dispensaries, hospitals and sanatoriums for the treatment of the consumptive poor."

THE SANATORIUM AT MONT ALTO.

Governor Stuart and the Republican Legislature of 1907 made good this pledge. An appropriation of $600,000 enabled the State Department of Health to build and maintain a model sanatorium at Mont Alto, and a further appropriation of $400,000 was provided the department for the establishing and main-

tenance of free dispensaries for tuberculosis throughout the State.

As soon as the appropriation had been made for Mont Alto work was begun at once and hundreds of patients were soon winning their way back to health and life in the pure mountain air and fragrant pines. So successfully carried forward was the State's tuberculosis work that the Republican Legislature of 1909, with the approval of Governor Stuart, provided still more adequately for the unfortunate consumptive poor. By that body $2,000,000 was set aside for this worthy cause.

Thus supported the work has been pushed forward vigorously, so that up to June 30, 1910, 3,301 patients had been admitted to the Mont Alto Sanatorium. Many a patient has been discharged with the disease arrested. Hundreds have been benefited and many more whose cases were too far advanced to hope for much aid, have, however, been made comfortable and have been provided with a home where they would not be a source of danger to others. The present capacity of the Mont Alto Sanatorium is nearly 800.

DISPENSARIES CARE FOR THOUSANDS.

A second State sanatorium for tuberculosis is now being erected on the beautiful tract of land at Cresson, which Andrew Carnegie so generously presented to the Commonwealth for this purpose, and a third sanatorium will be constructed in the eastern end of the State near Hamburg.

One hundred and fifteen free dispensaries, at as many points throughout Pennsylvania, have been established by the State Department of Health to care for the tuberculous poor who for one reason or another cannot leave their homes to go to a sanatorium for treatment. Up to June 30, 1910, 32,247 poor sufferers had received the skilled medical aid and the attention of trained nurses which these dispensaries provide.

The influence for good that these institutions are exerting, not only in alleviating suffering, but in preventing the spread of this dread "White Plague," is incalculable. Moreover, as the trained nurse from the dispensary goes into the home of the poor patient and teaches the family how to guard against tuberculous infection, she is constantly helping in many other ways to

better the general conditions in that household. The nurse's advice as to how the maximum amount of nutritious food can be secured for the minimum amount of money is a message of life in many a poor home.

The death rate from tuberculosis in this State has fallen from 134 to 120 per one hundred thousand of population in four years. This means a saving of one thousand lives annually.

The care of tuberculosis is only one phase of the comprehensive and well organized department of general sanitary work in which the State Department of Health is so successfully engaged. Throughout Pennsylvania our streams are being freed from pollution. The records show that 21,730 private sources of stream pollution have been abated upon notice from the department, not to speak of the thousands more that have been stopped through the moral influence of this work.

A REDUCED TYPHOID RATE.

Throughout Pennsylvania municipalities are building modern sewage disposal plants approved by the State. Modern water filtration plants similarly approved by the State are being constructed. Municipalities are learning to realize the true economy of sanitary drainage and water filtration. And what is the result of this co-operation between the State health authorities and the municipalities? Typhoid fever is killing 2,500 less people per year in Pennsylvania than it did four years ago. In 1906, 56.5 out of every 100,000 persons in Pennsylvania died from this disease; in 1907, 50.3; in 1908, 34.4, and in 1909, 23.9.

Diphtheria used to dig forty-two little graves for every one hundred children that were stricken down with it. That was before antitoxin was used. But antitoxin is very costly and out of the reach of thousands of indigent poor in Pennsylvania. Here again the State through its health department has extended a helping hand. From October, 1905, when the State began its free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin among the poor, to December 31, 1909, 20,794 cases of this dread disease, mostly little children, were treated with this life-saving serum. Instead of forty-two little graves out of every one hundred cases, the death rate was reduced to 8.48. The free antitoxin was also given in 15,125 cases to persons, mostly children, who had been

in contact with the disease. A very low estimate of the saving of child life resulting from the State's free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin since 1905 is 8,000 lives. Could there be any better investment for the taxpayer's money?

This year, to protect indigent children injured as a result of explosive wounds, the State distributed free tetanus antitoxin and many more lives were thus saved.

THE PARTY AND THE BATTLE FOR HEALTH.

Communicable diseases of every kind are being fought with vigor, the department's laboratories assisting the private physician to correctly diagnose his cases. At these laboratories also constant scientific research work is being carried on, especially in tuberculosis, cancer and infantile paralysis.

State health officers are guarding the milk supply by regular inspections of the sanitary conditions of all dairy farms.

Certainly the entire campaign of the State Department of Health, which was created by the Act of 1905, passed by a Republican Legislature and approved by a Republican Governor, and which has been maintained and broadened under a subsequent Republican administration, reflects the greatest credit not only upon the State but the party in power.

That the Republican party will continue to support this work is shown by the following declaration from its present platform: "We call attention to the splendid warfare waged by the State Department of Health against the great plague of tuberculosis and other diseases, and pledge ourselves to a continuation of the liberal policy of appropriations for the further extension of this work, in which Pennsylvania leads the nation."

SCHOOLS FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS UNDER REPUBLICAN CONTROL ROR EDUCATION OF VETERANS' CHILDREN.

On Thanksgiving morning, 1863, two children, who had been made orphans by the Civil War, called at the Executive Mansion in Harrisburg and asked the great Republican War Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, for bread. This incident is said to have furnished the inspiration which led to the establishment of Pennsylvania's splendid system of Soldiers' Orphan Schools. To the efficiency and value of this educational system many thousands of widows and orphans throughout this Commonwealth cheerfully will bear testimony. It was established and has been maintained under the direction of the Republican Party.

At one time there were forty-two schools, in which were located the orphan children of the veterans of the War of the Rebellion, who were killed in battle or who died from disease since the War, and the children of soldiers, who were unable to educate, maintain and clothe them as all children of men who took part in that great struggle should be educated and maintained. Nearly 20,000 children have been admitted to these schools.

Since 1889 a commission has had charge of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools. It consists of the Governor, three members of the House of Representatives, two members of the State Senate, and five members of the Grand Army of the Republic, recommended by the Department Commander to the Governor for appointment every two years.

PROTECTION OF THE STATE.

No other State has equaled Pennsylvania in the protection and care of children of soldiers of the rebellion and the Spanish-

American war. These children have been prepared to meet the battle of life. In later years they are found occupying honorable positions in the judiciary of the State and honorable members of the Bar, editors of newspapers, legislators, in the pulpits of the churches, officers in the army and navy, and merchants, and hundreds of them filling prominent places in the mechanical industries and on the railroads. In fact, an enumeration of these pupils, graduates of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, would more than occupy the entire space given to this volume.

The conduct of the Soldiers' Orphan School system is a tribute to the able management of the party in power in Pennsylvania. Those who are most closely identified with that system who have met with the pupils throughout the State and country, and who are familiar with the benefits they have derived from that educational system, speak in the highest praise of the efficient manner in which it has been administered.

FOSTERED BY REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Commissioners of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools regard the pupils as their special wards as they themselves wore the blue and, therefore, have a genuine sympathy for the orphans of their former comrades. The great industrial school under their charge has about 450 pupils enrolled. Thus, these children are not only educated in the schoolroom, but also are instructed in the industrial department, in order that when they go out into the world they will be equipped to support themselves. During every Republican administration since the Civil War the Republican Party earnestly and successfully has endeavored to properly provide adequate educational facilities for the children of the men whom this State sent forth to fight the battles of the Republic.

STATE AID IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LIBERAL HIGHWAY ACT—REVENUES FROM MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES.

Pennsylvania's Highway Department was established during the administration of Samuel W. Pennypacker. The Highway Act of Pennsylvania is the most liberal of all highway acts where the State assists in or pays a portion of the cost of reconstructing roads.

The total amount appropriated for reconstruction work is $9,500,000, covering the period from June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1911, and is apportioned to the several counties—outside of Philadelphia County—according to the number of miles of township roads in a county. Ten per cent. of the appropriation is set aside as a maintenance fund to be apportioned to the townships and counties having improved roads according to the number of miles of roads improved.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TOWNSHIP ROADS.

There are 97,940 miles of township roads in the State, of which 1,580 miles have ben improved by townships, 331 miles by counties, and 747 miles with State aid under contract with the State Highway Department, at a cost of $8,947,262.91; the State paying three-fourths, the counties one-eighth and the townships one-eighth of the total cost. The average cost of the completed roads constructed with State aid, including grading, drainage, stone for telford foundation and for macadam top and bricks for top, together with damages paid for change of location of roads and for engineering and inspection, is $11,375.18 per mile.

There are now on file with the Department about 2,400 applications asking for the reconstruction of about 4,800 miles of road throughout the State. The State pays all the costs of

administration, 75 per centum of the cost of reconstruction, and also pays a part of the cost of maintaining improved roads—not to exceed 75 per cent. of the average cost of maintaining such roads.

SUPERVISION OF STATE HIGHWAYS.

Under the Act of April 12, 1905, as amended by the Act of 1909, known as the Jones road law, the State Highway Department was given an oversight of the 97,000 miles of earth or dirt roads of the State in so far as the boards of township supervisors must make an annual report to the Department on or before the first day of April in each year. Upon these reports is based the distribution of the appropriation made to townships of the second class that maintain a cash system of road tax. The amount which a township that has a cash system of road tax is entitled to "annually receive from the State is 50 per centum of the amount of road taxes collected in said township, as shown by a sworn statement of the board of township supervisors: *Provided,* that no township shall receive, in any one year more than $20 for each mile of township road in said township."

REVENUE FROM MOTOR LICENSES.

Township roads have been reconstructed with State aid in all the counties of the State except one, Juniata.

The Automobile Division of the State Highway Department has issued to owners of motor-vehicles 31,062 licenses. Drivers' licenses issued, 14,576; dealers' licenses, 2,695; motor-cycle licenses, 3,528; and 645 special licenses, for which the sum of $299,340.32 has been received. The money received from automobile licenses is paid into the State Treasury for the use of the State Highway Department.

WORK OF RAILROAD COMMISSION.

IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND OTHER BENEFITS FOR THE PEOPLE SINCE THAT BODY'S CREATION.

The State Railroad Commission was created by a Republican Legislature and appointed by a Republican Governor. Since its establishment about 500 complaints have been filed, nearly all of which have been disposed of to the satisfaction of both complainants and respondents. The most humble suppliant for the Commission's intervention receives just consideration. In almost every county in the State the benefits derived through the recommendations of the Commission may be seen in improved railroad, trolley and express service, freight rate reductions, station facilities and matters of various kinds affecting the public. In short, the people look upon the Commission as a tribunal where their complaints, no matter how trifling they appear to others, will receive prompt and due investigation.

The Commission, in addition to the consideration of current complaints, is now formulating a set of rules for recommendation to the railroads for the inspection of locomotive boilers. This work, which is of considerable magnitude, was suggested by a committee of locomotive engineers, and when completed will be of vast importance to this body of workingmen.

In accordance with a concurrent resolution adopted by the last General Assembly the Commission is investigating the difference in the rates and tolls charged for telephone service and will submit its report to the coming Legislature.

PROTECTION OF THE FORESTS.

A STATE DEPARTMENT WHICH HAS ACCOMPLISHED MUCH IN PRACTICAL CONSERVATION.

The work of the Department of Forestry steadily has grown in value and importance to the State. Its efforts have been supported by every Republican administration since the department's creation.

The purchase of lands toward the establishment of forest reserves began in 1898 and at first included lands purchased at tax sales. After the creation of the Forestry Department other suitable lands were purchased. On September 1, 1910, the total area thus held amounted to 920,763 acres.

In 1903 the Legislature passed a bill establishing the State Forestry Academy at Mont Alto. At first little more than a ranger school, it has now developed into a successful academy for the training of foresters, where the course is equal to that in any other similar institution in the United States. From the Forest Academy thirty-eight young men have been sent as graduates, all of whom are now located on definite areas of the reserve, protecting, developing, improving, planting trees, marketing product, building roads and bridges, and in a general way doing what in the near future will mean restoration of the large mountain area in the State to a timbered condition, protected from fire and other depredation. The Forest Academy is peculiarly a State institution. It is the only institution of its kind in the United States.

EXTENSIVE SCOPE OF WORK.

In addition to its work upon the reserves, the Department of Forestry stands for all the assistance it can render to the people of the State. It is ready to offer its services to the

owners of wood lots in making examinations and reports on their protection, care and handling. It assists private owners in the development of their forests; it will advise how to plant seedling trees and what species to plant on denuded land in the possession of individuals; it will grow forest tree seedlings in its State nurseries and sell these to citizens of the Commonwealth at cost price for forest planting; and will send its officials to assist in planting by teaching how it should be done. It will investigate the diseases of trees, make reports thereon, and advise what may be done to prevent the spread of disease so far as in its power may lie or is known to the science of to-day. It invites correspondence from any person in the State in any way interested in the work of forestry. It is collecting a library where the best forestry literature of the day may be found, and puts at the service of those who desire to consult it It is about to undertake the establishment of a seed herbarium, wherein it is hoped to collect for the purpose of comparison and identification the seeds of all the plants found within the Commonwealth. It is likewise hoped to establish a complete collection of the woods of the State to be used for the same purpose. It is preparing a card catalogue of the names and addresses of all the manufacturers of wood products in the Commonwealth, showing what are the peculiar needs of each, and all this will be at the service of those who may wish to avail themselves of its use.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CAMP AT MONT ALTO.

In addition to what the department in these directions is doing and is prepared to do, it has made an extensive examination and published a report relating to the new disease attacking our native chestnut trees and known as the chestnut blight. It is about to undertake further an extensive examination into this subject to determine, if possible, whether or not the ravages of this disease may be stayed, and at the same time to render assistance to those whose trees are suffering from it. Once each year it brings together its foresters and other employees in the depth of winter, when little may be done outside, and a convention is held, wherein papers are read discussing the conditions which are peculiar to and the needs for progress and development of forestry and forest interests throughout the State. The reports of the department and of these proceedings are available for

distribution until the supply shall become exhausted and may be had for the asking.

While Commissioner of Forestry, Dr. J. T. Rothrock realized that one of the great scourges of the human race might have its terrors abated and be largely controlled by proper treatment near home in the open woods on high ground. Tuberculosis patients generally had been ordered to the Rocky Mountain plateau or the dry southwest. The inconvenience and expense attending this are apparent. Accordingly, in 1902 the first camp sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis patients was established by Doctor Rothrock on the Mont Alto Division of the South Mountain Forest Reserve, twelve miles southeast of Chambersburg. At first it was nothing but a camp, each person providing his own necessities and cooking and preparing his own food. A large appropriation was procured at the session of 1905, as the pronounced success of this method of treating tuberculosis patients was recognized.

THE PARTY AND EDUCATION.

KEYSTONE STATE'S SPLENDID PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM MONUMENT TO WISE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP.

For its attitude towards popular education the Republican party in Pennsylvania has the approval of the people. The splendid public school system of this State is a monument to the able and beneficent leadership of that party. But even the public school system has not escaped the sinister influence of the muck-raker. An instance of this character of misrepresentation is furnished by a writer connected with the Carnegie Pension Foundation, who asserted recently that Pennsylvania as a whole has never come into a conception of education from the standpoint of the whole people. Fortunately not all the people of New England display such dense ignorance of what has been accomplished educationally in the State of Pennsylvania. A Boston editor, writing for the National Magazine, says:

PROGRESSIVENESS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"Evidently the Pension Foundation does not know that Pennsylvania led the world, led Massachusetts even, in the great public school awakening of the thirties; that before Horace Mann gave Massachusetts its great public school leadership, Governor Wolfe, of Pennsylvania, wrote the greatest of educational messages, and Thaddeus Stevens at Harrisburg made a greater educational speech for the public schools than ever was made, even by Horace Mann. This Pension Foundation seems not to know that Pennsylvania's poorest paid country school teachers get much better salaries than thousands of teachers in New England; that the scholarship standards and professional training in several of the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania

are fully equal to the best in Massachusetts, and that in the poorest they are higher than in any one of eight normal schools in New England; that normal school principals in Pennsylvania get 60 per cent. higher salaries than in Massachusetts; that the State of Pennsylvania gives more money to her common schools than all of the New England States combined; that politics has played no part in State school administration for sixteen years. But why emphasize further this stupendous ignorance of the Pension Foundation regarding the public schools of Pennsylvania, when the ignorance is not confined to that State?"

WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

This editor might have added that in teachers' institutes, directors' associations and other educational gatherings Pennsylvania leads the world. The superiority of our school system in these particulars is due to legislation enacted during the time that the Republican party has controlled the State Legislature.

Under the administration of Governor Stuart the biennial school appropriation was increased to fifteen million dollars. In the last twenty years the Legislature has appropriated for school purposes a total in excess of one hundred and twenty million dollars. During all the preceding years in which the system has been in operation, the appropriation did not exceed twenty-eight million dollars. The method of distributing these appropriations has helped the rural districts which had no railroads or corporations which could be taxed. A farmer owning land of the same value on both sides of the State line separating New York and Pennsylvania recently declared that his taxation was relatively less in our State than in New York, and this he attributed to the method of distributing our liberal appropriations to the public schools.

EDUCATION FOR THE POOR MAN'S SON.

The Republican party has aimed to give every boy a chance. It has given nominations for office to men who have risen from the humblest walks in life. It made such advancement possible by offering to them educational advantages enjoyed nowhere else. It has enacted legislation which gives the boys and girls free text-books and supplies. It has gradually lengthened the minimum school term until the average for the State is very

nearly eight and one-half months. In the public school the poor man's son has the same chance as the sons of the rich man, whilst the latter pays the greater portion of taxes for school purposes. The public school, which is free to all, gives the foreigner's son the education essential to the highest success amidst American surroundings. The first compulsory attendance law was enacted under the administration of Governor Daniel Hastings. In the same administration was enacted the high school law of 1895, which aims to open the door to the vocations requiring the highest skill and training. There are now about twenty-five vocations which are based upon special training superimposed upon a general education. These are closed against the average youth who does not have access to a good high school.

A MODEL COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.

The Republican party does not wish any child to grow up in ignorance. It first made attendance at school compulsory by giving the State a law which has been gradually perfected until it is now one of the best on the statute books of any state or country. It has enacted laws to protect the child from labor in mines and factories until it has reached the reasonable age of fourteen years. Dangerous occupations are forbidden until the age of sixteen has been reached.

In the only manner possible under our State Constitution has the way been opened for the creation of teachers' retirement funds. The teachers who have spent their years of strength and vigor in the education of the young deserve to be cared for in a becoming manner during their declining days. The Constitution forbids pensions by the State, except in the case of soldiers and sailors who have served their country in the army or navy. Hence the only way to provide for aged teachers was to make possible by legislation the raising of local retirement funds. The Republican party deserves the credit of the enactment of the minimum salary laws under which the teachers in our remotest districts get better pay than thousands of teachers in New England.

HENRY HOUCK'S NOMINATION.

The platform pledges the party to still better things in the future. The nomination of Henry Houck furthermore shows

the willingness of the party to recognize distinguished service in the cause of popular education. His triumphant re-election as Secretary of Internal Affairs will prove an incentive to faithful service in the hearts of thousands of young teachers. The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor likewise earned his spurs while he was engaged in teaching.

The Republican party is anxious to give every child a decent seat in a decent schoolhouse. Its leaders have pledged themselves in favor of the best possible school system to be found anywhere. Republican leaders of this State are anxious to give the farmers' sons an opportunity to acquire the expert knowledge that will enable them to double their crops, thus doubling the arable land within the Commonwealth. The Republican leaders have been seeking to make education free from the kindergarten through the grades to the high schools, including the technical course at the State College and free scholarships at the University of Pennsylvania, which now attracts more students from foreign lands than Harvard or Yale or any other great University in America. The liberal appropriations to the University of Pittsburg will in time give that metropolis a university with an international reputation.

FREE NORMAL SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Among other achievements during Republican administrations may be named free tuition at our State Normal Schools, an improved school code for Philadelphia, provisions for the schooling of deaf, blind and feeble-minded children, arrangements for medical inspection by which the child struggling against physical defects may be given needed relief and treatment, thus placing it on a level with more fortunate playmates.

Conservation of our natural resources has become a watchword everywhere. Of all the problems of conservation, the care and education of the child is the most important. The greatest asset of the Commonwealth is brains. The boys and girls now at school will determine the future of the State. Trained hands, thoughtful minds and upright hearts will help them to solve the new problems by which our people will be confronted. In what the Republican party has done for the schools, its leaders have shown themselves alert and wide-awake on the greatest of the problems of conservation. No one claims

that our school system has reached perfection. The world moves and the schools must move forward to suit the needs of a progressive people. New legislation is needed from time to time. The Republican party is committed to the policy of making our school system the best to be found anywhere. It has eliminated politics from the school system. It has punished the grafter, and it stands for honest management of school affairs and for the appointment of teachers on the basis of merit and experience. Let any fair-minded citizen weigh the things which the Republican party has done for education, and he will know how to vote.

LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

In 1868 the Legislature appropriated for educational purposes the sum of $500,000, which was nearly 10 per cent. of the State's income for that year. At that time the State was in debt in the sum of $33,286,946, and had been a heavy borrower for years. This enormous debt was one of the legacies from the Democratic administration, which had been in undisputed control prior to the formation of the Republican party. In 1872 the appropriation was increased to $700,000, which was the largest amount given for this purpose prior to the adoption of the present Constitution. That instrument wisely provided that the minimum amount to be appropriated annually for the support of common schools in Pennsylvania should be $1,000,000, and this was the amount given each year until 1887, when the figure was increased to $1,500,000. In 1889 the Legislature increased this amount to $2,000,000. In 1891, the revenues of the State having shown an increase justifying a larger appropriation, the Legislature gave the munificent sum of $5,000,000. In 1893 another half million was added, and this amount remained the measure of the State's aid to public schools through the Legislature until 1907, when it was raised to $7,500,000. A similar appropriation was made in 1909. The State's income for 1907 was $27,000,000, approximately, so that it will be seen that for the cause of education in the public schools the State gave 28 per cent. of its gross income. Reference to the table printed below will show that since 1835 the appropriations to common schools reached the immense sum of $143,386,968, a truly magnificent showing. No other State can show a better record or a more consistent effort

to aid and uphold a school system. Therefore the Republican party properly is entitled to great credit for the generous attitude of the State toward its public schools.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES.

In addition to the sums named above, the State has established normal schools for the training of teachers; has established and maintained schools for the education of the soldiers' orphans; has made appropriations of large amounts for the payment of salaries of county superintendents and persons employed in the Department of Public Instruction, and within recent years has established township high schools for the better education of the youth in the rural communities, and has given reasonably large amounts to aid in their maintenance. For the year 1909 the amount actually paid out on account of township high schools was $101,520.

For the purpose of showing accurately what the Republican party has done in a practical way for the cause of education in Pennsylvania, the following statement is given. It will be interesting also for the purpose of comparison. It covers the period from 1835 to date.

1835.....	$75,000	1853.....	200,000
1836.....	75,000	1854.....	230,000
1837.....	700,000	1855.....	230,000
1838.....	108,919	1856.....	231,000
1839.....	108,919	1857.....	280,000
1840.....	108,919	1858.....	280,000
1841.....	330,000	1859.....	280,000
1842.....	200,000	1860.....	280,000
1843.....	250,000	1861.....	308,000
1844.....	200,000	1862.....	303,625
1845.....	200,000	1863.....	316,825
1846.....	200,000	1864.....	316,825
1847.....	200,000	1865.....	354,436
1848.....	200,000	1866.....	355,000
1849.....	200,000	1867.....	355,000
1850.....	200,000	1868.....	500,000
1851.....	200,000	1869.....	500,000
1852.....	200,000	1870.....	500,000

1871.....	650,000	1891.....	2,000,000
1872.....	700,000	1892.....	5,000,000
1873.....	$760,000	1893.....	5,000,000
1874.....	1,000,000	1894.....	5,500,000
1875.....	1,000,000	1895.....	5,500,000
1876.....	1,000,000	1896.....	5,500,000
1877.....	1,000,000	1897.....	5,500,000
1878.....	1,000,000	1898.....	5,500,000
1879.....	1,000,000	1899.....	5,500,000
1880.....	1,000,000	1900.....	5,500,000
1881.....	1,000,000	1901.....	5,250,000
1882.....	1,000,000	1902.....	5,250,000
1883.....	1,000,000	1903.....	5,500,000
1884.....	1,000,000	1904.....	5,500,000
1885.....	1,000,000	1905.....	5,550,000
1886.....	1,000,000	1906.....	5,550,000
1887.....	1,000,000	1907.....	7,500,000
1888.....	1,500,000	1908.....	7,500,000
1889.....	1,500,000	1909.....	7,500,000
1890.....	2,000,000	1910.....	7,500,000

KEYSTONE STATE'S ADVANCED POSITION.

It is an undisputed fact that Pennsylvania leads all other States, not only in the proportion of net revenue available for appropriations which is annually expended for the maintenance of our school system, but that the amount is much larger than that of any other State. The appropriation made for common school purposes for the past twenty years reaches an enormous aggregate, as will be seen by examination of the table printed above, and it is the purpose of the leaders of the party, as the revenue of the State warrant, to exercise the greatest possible liberality in the matter of appropriating from the State's income that which is necessary for the maintenance and support of schools.

It will be interesting to note the amounts which were paid out by the State to each county during the year 1909:—

APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTIES.

Adams County	$45,662.00
Allegheny County	684,017.71

Armstrong County	76,801.41
Beaver County	67,984.49
Bedford County	62,032.86
Berks County	199,751.76
Blair County	97,122.34
Bradford County	86,132.72
Bucks County	76,603.35
Butler County	70,175.57
Cambria County	119,481.40
Cameron County	11,057.38
Carbon County	55,156.06
Centre County	58,397.71
Chester County	112,074.10
Clarion County	51,354.62
Clearfield County	99,456.76
Clinton County	44,933.00
Columbia County	62,075.18
Crawford County	92,020.77
Cumberland County	65,180.58
Dauphin County	134,920.68
Delaware County	93,146.24
Elk County	42,298.75
Erie County	125,526.40
Fayette County	119,182.97
Forest County	15,224.41
Franklin County	71,943.80
Fulton County	15,669.94
Greene County	36,517.67
Huntingdon County	50,071.50
Indiana County	69,586.21
Jefferson County	65,300.84
Juniata County	24,273.36
Lackawanna County	219,182.84
Lancaster County	161,858.31
Lawrence County	62,374.83
Lebanon County	64,739.17
Lehigh County	103,711.99
Luzerne County	271,809.37
Lycoming County	95,306.25

McKean County	55,846.47
Mercer County	87,804.13
Mifflin County	34,763.37
Monroe County	31,038.77
Montgomery County	143,329.71
Montour County	17,977.29
Northampton County	119,574.19
Northumberland County	114,922.86
Perry County	39,142.94
Philadelphia County	948,088.07
Pike County	14,010.98
Potter County	43,883.45
Schuylkill County	192,272.19
Snyder County	26,558.21
Somerset County	71,736.45
Sullivan County	17,736.88
Susquehanna County	57,637.30
Tioga County	66,550.16
Union County	21,738.71
Venango County	64,132.16
Warren County	57,286.28
Washington County	116,015.47
Wayne County	44,213.25
Westmoreland County	160,455.26
Wyoming County	25,200.27
York County	158,123.71
Total	$6,810,155.83

CONSERVATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

KEYSTONE STATE CO-OPERATES WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN PRESERVING NATURAL RESOURCES.

Under Republican administration Pennsylvania has taken the front rank of States which have joined in co-operating with the federal government in the conservation of natural resources. Realizing the necessity of conserving one of the State's most valuable resources a Republican Legislature, during Governor Pennypacker's administration, passed the Act creating the Water Supply Commission.

Innumerable water and power charters had been granted, carrying authority to condemn water under the right of eminent domain. In many cases there was no immediate intention of using them as they had been procured and were held merely for speculative purposes. This meant the tying up, unused, in the hands of the grantees, of many valuable franchises and water rights which could, and should, have been used by others having need for them.

The Act of May 4, 1905, creating the Water Supply Commission, provided that: "Hereafter no letters patent shall be issued to any company desiring to be incorporated for the purpose of supplying water to the public, in any community in the Commonwealth, until said application is first submitted to and has received the approval of a majority of the said Water Supply Commission."

SUPERVISION OF WATER FRANCHISES.

This effectually put a stop to the indiscriminate and improvident granting of water franchises. It enabled the Commission before any such charter was granted to thoroughly investigate applications and all the facts in connection therewith. It could

withhold its approval from those that did not appear to be for a proper purpose and for the public good as well as from those whose applicants did not give evidence of a *bona fide* intention to make use of the charter.

The same Legislature, in a further effort to conserve and protect the water supply of the State, by the Act of April 13, 1905, provided that no water company thereafter incorporated should have powers or exercise the right of eminent domain, as respects the appropriation of the streams, rivers, or waters of the Commonwealth, or any of them, nor the land covered thereby." This was another step towards preventing the appropriation of waters for private or speculative purposes. It has proved of incalculable benefit to communities that might otherwise be deprived of natural water supply for public uses.

SOUND REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

Both of these Acts were aimed at, and were effective in, restricting the franchises vested in water companies to such only as were proper and necessary. But corporations duly chartered, while no longer authorized to condemn water, were not limited as to the amount they could procure by purchase nor the source from which such water could be procured. Thus it was still within the power of these companies to procure rights far in excess of their needs, often to the detriment of communities. It was also in the power of companies desiring a water supply for purely industrial purposes to acquire rights in the purer streams of the State, which should be reserved, where practicable, for domestic purposes.

To remedy this the Act of June 7, 1907, was passed. It provided that a charter for a water, or water power, company should not be granted unless the application therefor should contain "the name of the river, stream, or other body of water, from which it is proposed to take or use water or water power, and, as near as may be, the points on said river, stream, or other body of water, between which said water or water power is proposed to be taken or used."

This provision enables the Commission to confine water companies to streams which are their natural source of supply and to such as are suitable for their purposes. By this means it

can reserve for other communities streams which are their natural source of supply, as well as reserve the purer streams for domestic use, and confine, as far as possible, companies desiring the supply of water for industrial purposes, to streams that are not adaptable for domestic use. In order that no hardship may be worked provision is made in the Act for the acquirement of a new or additional source where the original one proves inadequate or insufficient.

TO PREVENT UNDESIRABLE MERGERS.

All of these Acts, of course, affect only companies incorporated subsequently to their passage. In order to bring, as far as possible, companies incorporated prior thereto within their provisions and subject to the control of the Commission, the Act of June 7, 1907, also provides that no merger or consolidation of two or more companies, and no purchase of the property, rights and franchises of one by another shall be valid unless approved by the Commission. Such corporations shall, by accepting the provisions of that Act and the Act of April 13, 1905, forfeit the right of eminent domain over water, and be limited in their source of supply to that designated and approved by the Commission.

The Legislature of 1907, for the further protection and conservation of the water supply of the State, provided, by the Act of May 28, 1907, that no obstruction of any kind could thereafter be placed in or along any public or navigable river or stream, nor the course, current nor cross section thereof be changed, without the approval of the Commission. This legislation has resulted in the protection of many of the streams of the State, not only by preventing the building of dams, bridges, etc., in an improper manner, or at an improper place, but also by preventing the large amount of dumping and filling of debris and other material in and along such streams. This had been done by railroads and industrial concerns, to the detriment of the stream.

VALUE OF COMMISSION'S WORK.

The establishment of the Commission, and its work under the authority conferred upon it by the above mentioned Acts of the Legislature, undoubtedly, have been the means of saving to

the Commonwealth for the future use of its citizens water rights and franchises of the value of many millions of dollars. With additional legislation, which the Commission hopes for, inestimable good can be accomplished towards conserving one of the most valuable resources of the Commonwealth and one most necessary to the welfare of its people.

A STUDY OF JOHN KINLEY TENER.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAN WHO WILL SUCCEED EDWIN S. STUART.

On June 22 the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* printed this dispatch from M. E. Gable, one of its staff correspondents in Harrisburg:

Harrisburg, Pa., June 21.—Throughout this long, hot June day and far into the night John K. Tener, the next Governor of Pennsylvania, has been meeting the people. In room 121 of the old Lochiel he received incoming delegations and party men from all over the State. Some there have been who feared that perhaps this man was too little known to the general public to undertake the difficult and responsible position of executive of the Commonwealth. These were astonished to find that he has an acquaintanceship which is as broad as the State. Others feared that he might be failing in that indefinable quality which is most expressively described by the much-abused term of "a good mixer." These found that he was there with the presence, with the hand clasp, the smile and the geniality of greeting which are among the appraisable assets of political popularity. Still others felt that the unobtrusive demeanor which is native to Mr. Tener might impress his callers with the idea that he lacked that degree of assertiveness and individual fire that is necessary to the prosecution of an aggressive campaign and the execution of large duties. These discovered that those massive shoulders of his carried a head in which there was the only sovereignty recognized by American citizenship—that of upstanding manhood, of capacity, of vim, of strength and of principle.

TENER A BIG, BROAD MAN.

There was much sameness in the scene in this room where Mr. Tener stood to welcome the hosts of Republicanism in the

old Keystone State; and yet it was ever shifting and presenting new opportunities to study what manner of man he is that is destined to play his part in the history of a great people. Well, he stands about 6 feet 5 inches. He is 47 years of age. His hair is coal black. His eyes are blue. His face is dark, its single illumination being a frank smile, unbidden—not made to order—which somehow conveys to you the impression that here is one who is confident of his ability to take care of himself in whatever station he may be called, and who is certain, moreover, that when you get to know him a little better you will appreciate him all the more. His forehead is broad. In repose his expression is severe and yet not sufficiently so to suggest that he has ever so slight a quarrel with the world. His jaw is square, but it is that squareness which is indicative of reserve force, of powers of endurance, of sustained physical strength, rather than of stubbornness, of obstruction or of brutal indifference to others less resolute or not so strong as he. One thing must be said of John Tener in all candor. There is no artificiality about him. He poses not, neither does he gush, and he makes no attempt to increase the visible or audible supply of hot air. I have known him for some time personally and yet have never heard him passing cheap compliments to kill time or give first aid to conversation; while to-day, though he probably met and talked to more human beings than ever before in a like number of hours since he was born, he managed to get away with his most trying task without indulging in the false and flippant flubdub which some statesmen mistake for wit and others employ to conceal their own shallowness. So if asked what more than anything else is written in Mr. Tener's face, manner and mentality, I should say that it is sincerity. You see at once that he is purposeful and that he is not out to make a toy of the Governorship or to strike an untrue note in his relations with the public.

TOWERED ABOVE THEM ALL.

Now while these scenes were ever-shifting and new faces ever framed the picture, the central and dominating figure was always the same. For Tener towered above them all. He looked every inch fit for the part to which the convention of to-morrow will nominate him and the people next November

will elect him. Men of ordinary size found it a pleasure to look up to him politically as it was necessary for them to do physically. Whether naturally or unconsciously it is easy to rally around a big man; certainly there was no lack of cordiality in the greetings extended to the Republican party's new standard bearer in Pennsylvania to-day. Everybody sang Tener.

He's the boy
From Charleroi.

That was the catchword and the sentiment as well, and as far as the crowds were concerned they turned in to make it a day and a night John K. is not likely soon to forget. When the special trains from the west got to town and the brass bands led them up Market street, with Tener on the Lochiel portico, this "Irish lad from County Tyrone," one time ball player, and to-day still in the primary class of the national House of Representatives, must have felt, as never before, that the United States is a great country and Pennsylvania is a wonderful State of opportunity to grow up in.

More than one man as he withdrew from the reception parlor was heard to remark enthusiastically concerning Mr. Tener's personality and bearing. It appears the idea had gone abroad that he was merely the creature of fortuitous political conditions and the beneficiary of good luck, without any contributory qualifications or attributes of his own. This misconception is one of the penalties of party regularity. It is unfortunate for the man concerned, but not his fault, and it cannot change his mental and moral make-up or take one cubit from his stature. Yet not infrequently the public is deceived and sometimes the well-meaning are misled into a course of opposition.

TENER CONVERTS EASY TO MAKE.

That is how it came about to-day that many hundreds of men from all over Pennsylvania were so easily converted into red-hot Tener men and will go home prepared to fight for him throughout the campaign. For the nomination of Tener marks a departure in the Republican politics of the State. It means the introduction of new blood at the top. For many years State tickets usually have contained the names of men most familiar, of men long in official life or public service, until it must have seemed sometimes as if honors ran in a circle, which,

though narrowed now and then by death, was seldom expanded by the introduction of budding ambitions or the development of new potentialities. Mr. Tener, to be sure, by reason of his years, can no longer—in spite of his youthful appearance—claim to be in the boy-wonder class. Yet he is young in public life and has had but a brief career in statecraft and legislative experience and so will be accounted as representing the participation of another generation in the government of the State and the further building of the Commonwealth.

Is this change for good or ill? There is no uncertainty, or rather there need be none, on that score. Read, when you get the chance, the story of his life. There is romance and tragedy in it, there is discouragement and success in it. As a whole it is representative of what boys, unblest of Dame Fortune, must go through in this land of ours if they would achieve. In its outcome to the present it is typical of what an Irish lad Americanized, endowed of a strong heart, of stout courage, of undaunted spirit and of sturdy purpose can attain. With such a man as Governor the Commonwealth will be well served and continue its march of progress, prosperity and contentment.

* * * * * * * * *

If the Tener boys were to appear together in any company of men anywhere they would have yielded to them the center of the stage by common consent. If they were to organize the Tener troupe and take to the road they would make a hit singing "We Are Seven." For they certainly are a notable family of big men, both physically and in the matter of achievement. Besides that, they number seven.

John Kinley Tener, who will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania, is the fifth in line. The others are George E., Frank J., Robert W., Wallis J., Stephen W. and Edward H. All of them, save Robert and Stephen, belong to the great Pittsburg territory, and it was here that the family wrought its way to fortune and distinction. There are also three sisters—Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. William H. Johns and Mrs. Theodore Hopkins, the last named of Springfield, Mass.

The father was dead. He had been a gentleman farmer in the north of Ireland. Misfortune overtook him and then death claimed him. His wife, a woman of unusual strength of charactor, as well as of intrepid determination, was left with a

house full of children and little field in which to develop their careers and capacity. She turned her eyes and hopes toward the United States, where, in Western Pennsylvania, one branch of the Tener line has been settled since before the Revolution. Here, if anywhere, she felt that her sons and daughters would attain that success in life which had thus far been denied the family. So they came to America, only to meet a crowning grief at the threshold and in the first hazard of new fortunes. Another little one was ushered into the world, and that was the last loving sacrifice of the brave mother of them all, for then death claimed her. Thus the boys had to face the world for themselves.

WORKS IN AN IRON MILL.

Happily, though in a strange country, they were of good stock and no mean order of ability, and there were those on this side who knew and welcomed them. The rest is written in the development of Western Pennsylvania, in its industrial and financial story and in the lives of these Tener brothers. It spells success and good luck, with not a little pioneering in certain lines and daring in others which is typical of the hardy sons of a hardy race.

John Kinley Tener, member of the Sixty-first Congress from the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, July 25, 1863. His real life story begins with his arrival, as a boy, in Pittsburg. Here he attended the public and high schools.

After leaving school his first employment was with the firm of Oliver Bros. & Phillips, in a clerical capacity. He afterward held positions of trust with the Chartiers Valley Glass Company and the Chambers & McKee Glass Company.

Having older brothers, it was not until he was about seventeen that Mr. Tener set out to make his own living. His first work was in the weighing department of the South Side establishment mentioned, and here he became weigh-master. He never had either trade or profession of the ordinary kind, but he has been in his day a past master in the pitcher's box, somewhat of an expert acountant and a first-rate company secretary. For financial work, such as falls to banking, he has a natural aptitude. He has few fads, if any, and his recreations are purely a side line. He does not go in much for fishing or hunt-

ing, and his traveling has been more incidental than systematic. Baseball took him around the world, and his position at the head of the Elks carried him all over the United States. This latter experience gave him something of a keen delight in travel, but he has been too busy to indulge this passion to anything approaching an occupation.

FROM YOUTH AN ATHLETE.

The old Sixth Ward of Pittsburg may lay the flattering unction to its heart that it was within its precincts Mr. Tener acquired his education. Here, too, he imbibed his taste for baseball, and it was on the bluff overlooking the Monongahela River that he developed his first powers as a pitcher.

One of the Teners was asked the other day what was John's most pronounced trait.

"Oh," said he, "that's easy; it's his good nature. He takes things coolly, doesn't become excited easily and manages to get away with what he undertakes without much fuss."

The Tener boys were circulating around the hotel lobbies at Harrisburg Tuesday night before the convention, and, of course, attracted a great deal of attention. It must have been a bit tiresome, as this or the other one was introduced to some stranger, to have the man start in with gushing comments on heroic size and good looks. But each one, in his quiet way, passed the compliment along to one of the others with a "But you ought to see John"—or Frank, or Wallis, as the case might be. This is characteristic of the brotherhood. From George E. to Edward H., the Teners look after each other's welfare, and their loyalty to all and to those who have shown themselves friendly to them is proverbial in every circle in which they are known.

Mr. Tener is about as democratic a man as you can find. He delights in the good-fellowship of a quiet evening. Not given much to a story-telling, he is fond of that diversion and is an appreciative listener. He is rarely entertaining whenever some remark or incident is suggestive of his globe-trotting experience. His reminiscences of the famous game of ball at the foot of the pyramids and that other one, when King Edward (then Prince of Wales) was present, are cases in point, and by reason of this tour he is able to talk informingly of almost every habitable place of consequence on the globe.

KEYSTONE STATE IN CONGRESS.

PENNSYLVANIA SHOULD HAVE A SOLID REPUBLICAN DELEGATION IN THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

If there is a state in the union that ought to elect a solid delegation to Congress Pennsylvania is that State. Pennsylvania sent to the Sixty-first Congress the largest Republican delegation in that body. Of the thirty-two members to which this State is entitled twenty-seven are Republicans. This year the five districts represented by opponents of the Republican Party should be captured. No other State approaches Pennsylvania in the extent of the majorities it records for the Republican ticket. These majorities are not estimated by the thousands nor the tens of thousands, but by the hundreds of thousands. The Keystone State is supreme in the strength of its Republicanism.

THE CAMPAIGN'S NATIONAL ASPECT.

The election of a State ticket should not overshadow the campaign's national significance. In addition to thirty-two members of Congress, a Legislature which will name a United States Senator will be elected. The welfare of Pennsylvania demands that every Republican voter shall cast his ballot for the ENTIRE Republican ticket. This is the only way to insure proper Republican representation for this State in the Sixty-second Congress. Pennsylvania should send to Washington men who will support the reform policies of President Taft's administration and join other representatives of the Republican party in preventing destructive Democratic enactments.

WORK OF THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Republican Congressional candidates are justified in emphasizing the legislative record of the Sixty-first Congress. That

Congress in two sessions enacted into law practically all the pledges adopted by the Republican National platform of 1908. In a little more than a year the promises with which the Republican Party went before the people in the Taft campaign have been redeemed. No other Congress ever accomplished as much. In important measures, as well as in volume of work, the Sixty-first Congress is without parallel. The following bills are among the most vital legislation ever enacted by a Congress of the United States:—

The Payne Tariff Bill.

The Railroad Rate Bill, with its numerous regulations and provisions.

Creation of a system of postal savings banks.

Separate Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

Conservation of public lands.

Conservation of coal lands.

Preservation of national forests.

Creation of a Bureau of Mines, for the purpose of lessening mine accidents.

The Philippines tariff law.

These were merely the beginning. Five hundred and seven public laws were enacted, and 6,500 private laws, making a grand total of 7,007, or many more than was passed by any previous Congress.

MEANING OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

From a Speech in the House by Representative Loudenslager.

But to be a little more specific, if the next House should have a Democratic majority we may assume that Champ Clark will be elected Speaker and that Mr. Underwood will be the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

To make good their claims and promises and threats a tariff bill would be framed and possibly passed. It might not be exactly a Morrison bill or a Mills Bill or a Wilson bill. It might be better or it might be and probably would be, worse. It would, however, be a Democratic bill, and a Democratic tariff means a tariff for revenue only or practical free trade. We know what Speaker Clark would advise, for did he not say in this Chamber on March 24, 1897:

"I am a free trader, and proudly take my stand with Sir Robert Peel, Richard Cobden, John Bright and Henry George. * * * If I had my way to-day, sir, I would tear them (custom houses) all down, from turret to foundation stone, for from the beginning they have been nothing but a den of robbers."

We know what Chairman Underwood would advise, for within a month he said on this floor:—

"Where he (Chairman Payne) and I differ in that he is a high protectionist and I believe in a tariff for revenue."

We know just what kind of a tariff bill would come out of that committee, and we all know just what kind of a measure would be jammed through the House. If there were any fight at all, it would be as to how much protection would be wiped out and not how much would be preserved. We would have agitation and debate and business would suffer accordingly.

* * * * * * * * * *

Should the Democratic Party be successful next November, and should we have a Democratic House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress, there is no doubt in my mind but that it would be a disastrous period of two years for this country, and should this period be followed by the election of a Democratic President and a Democratic Senate and House, then I say to you that there is no doubt whatever that the calamity that would befall us would be many fold greater than it was fifteen years ago.

We have during the past dozen years under Republicanism attained to such commercial and industrial heights, we have made such a rapid and substantial progress, we have reached such magnitude in our foreign relations and such proportions in our domestic transactions that our fall to Democratic levels would be much more severe, much more disastrous, far more ruinous than was the case during the awful period I have recalled.

Now is the time to avert the disaster. Now is the time to give warning. From now to November 8th we should use every effort to acquaint the people with the truth. We should give them the facts about the past, facts about the present, honest views of the future. Let us learn our lesson before election, not afterwards, as was the case before.

FACTS FOR THE MAN WHO TOILS.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING FOR THE LABORER IN FREE TRADE COUNTRIES ABROAD.

The Republican principle of protection, which is so closely interwoven with Pennsylvania's industrial life, is being attacked by the opposition to the Republican party. The principle of protection which has developed and fostered the industries of Pennsylvania has been instrumental in maintaining the American standard of wages, placing our workman in a position where he can enjoy the comforts of life to an extent that the workingmen of no other country enjoy. This proves the fallacies of the free trade doctrine when applied to our State relative to wages and the cost of living. As evidence of this claim, tables of wages paid in Europe are presented below. They refute assertions made by the ambitious and unscrupulous politician in this campaign to deceive and confuse the voter. A calm, deliberate consideration should be given to the facts and issues which have such an important bearing upon the welfare of the workingman and those dependent upon him.

The figures in these tables are taken from United States Consular reports for 1910.:—

SCALE OF WAGES IN ENGLAND.

Stonemasons .....21 cents per hour
Bricklayers and plasterers .....22 cents per hour
Carpenters .....21 cents per hour
Plumbers .....22 cents per hour

Boilermakers, sheet iron workers and angle iron smiths receive, $10.94 per week. Riveters, $6.32 per week. Calkers, $8.49 per week. Holders-up, $6.56 per week.

Lithographers, $9.73 per week.

Bookbinders, $8.50 per week.

Compositors on jobbing, trade and weekly newspapers, $9.49 per week.

Shoe trade lasters and finishers, $7.29 per week. Pressmen in shoe trade, $4.86 per week.

Foremen in bakeries, $8.51 per week. Other workmen in bakeries receive from $6.81 to $7.29 per week.

Turners, fitters, coppersmiths, brass finishers and press toolmakers receive each $7.73 per week. Smiths, $9.73 per week.

Policemen in the heart of London receive $6.56 per week.

Motor omnibus drivers, sixteen hours constituting a day, receive from $1.70 to $1.95 per day.

Coal porters, men who deliver coal, receive $7.06 per week.

City street cleaners receive $1.13 per day.

Drivers of delivery wagons, for wholesale and retail stores, twelve to fourteen hours constituting a day's work, receive $7.25 to $8.50 per week.

London letter carriers start at $5.10 per week and gradually advance to $8.50 per week, which is the maximum wage they can get.

WAGES PAID FARM HANDS IN CANADA.

Average wages paid farm labor in Canada is $23.69 per month, or 79 cents per day; this rate of wages does not include board.

Wages paid at the Carrels shops in Belgium, which is one of the largest industries in that country, is from 96 cents to $1.25 per day. As this firm employs 650 men, the rate of wages given may be considered as a fair basis for that paid throughout that country.

There is a class of labor known as "house workers" in Switzerland. They live in villages. The raw material is furnished them by agents of large corporations and they are paid for the finished product. All the members of the family participate in this work and the combined earnings of from five to seven persons do not exceed from $3.47 to $4.19 per week.

Expert lacemakers rarely earn more than 2½ cents per hour; toymakers earn from 1¼ to 1½ cents per hour. Adults

work ninety hours per week and children work sixty hours. Crochet workers earn 2 cents per hour; linen weavers, males, earn 2¼ cents per hour; glovemakers, 2½ cents per hour; shoe workers, 3 cents per hour; wood carvers, 6¼ cents per hour; fancy hand bag weavers, 7 cents per hour; watchmakers, 7½ cents per hour.

What is of greater importance to workmen than wages is the sanitary condition surrounding them in their daily vocation in the above industries. Absence of all hygienic and sanitary conditions impair the health of the employees.

WAGES PAID RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN ENGLAND.

Engine drivers, $1.33 to $1.82 per day; firemen, from 84 cents to $1.20 per day; brakemen, $7.29 to $7.78 per week.

Cleaners, beginning at sixteen or seventeen years of age, $2.43 per week; gradually increasing until the maximum of $4.86 per week is reached.

TEXTILE WORKERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There are 1,171,000 textile workers, of whom 482,000 are men and 689,000 are women. The total wages paid these workers in 1909 were $240,000,000, or an average of $211.68 per year. The average weekly wage paid men were $6.83; those paid to women, $3.75. Those paid to boys, $2.53, and to girls, $2.17 per week.

TEXTILE WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There are in Pennsylvania 123,204 textile workers, of whom 47,393 are men and 75,811 are women. The total wages paid to these workers are $46,916,423, an average of $380.80 per year, showing an excess of $169.12 for each employee over that paid in the United Kingdom for the same class of labor. The average weekly wages for men being $10.16; for women, $5.55. The average weekly wages paid minors, meaning children under sixteen years of age, are $3.35.

MINERS' AND LABORERS' WAGES PAID IN AND ABOUT THE MINES IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, BELGIUM, AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Miners in England receive from $1.40 to $1.70 per day; outside labor received from $1.12 to $1.30 per day. At the mines ten miles from Liverpool women and girls work on the pitheads; their wages vary from 65 to 85 cents per day.

Miners in Scotland receive from $1.70 to $1.75 per day; outside labor, $1.20 to $1.37 per day.

French miners receive from 80 cents to $1.10 per day.

In Germany the wages for inside men are from 65 to 95 cents per day.

In Belgium inside workmen receive from 70 to 95 cents per day. As in parts of England, women are employed in Belgium, laboring ouside the mines; they receive from 40 to 80 cents per day.

In Austria inside men are paid from 80 to 90 cents per day; outside men from 55 to 67 cents per day.

Good mechanics in Italy are paid from 12 to 37 cents per hour.

COST OF PROVISIONS IN ENGLAND.

Veal	24 to 32 cents per pound
Filet steak	28 to 36 cents per pound
Rump steak	24 to 32 cents per pound
Sirloin steak	28 to 32 cents per pound
Other kinds of steak	20 to 30 cents per pound
Beef	18 to 26 cents per pound
Pork	14 to 20 cents per pound
Mutton	13 to 24 cents per pound
Lamb cutlets	36 cents per pound
Mutton chops	24 to 30 cents per pound
Sausage	12 to 22 cents per pound
Bacon	11 to 28 cents per pound
Ham	20 to 28 cents per pound
Cooked ham	48 to 61 cents per pound
Liver	12 to 24 cents per pound
Codfish	8 to 20 cents per pound
Haddock, fresh	6 to 48 cents per pound
Haddock, dried	4 to 36 cents per pound

Salmon .....56 to 73 cents per pound
Chickens .....54 to 96 cents per piece
Ducks .....85 cents to $1.82 per piece
Geese .....15 to 20 cents per pound
Coffee .....24 to 44 cents per pound
Tea .....21 to 61 cents per pound
Cream .....48 to 67 cents per quart
Milk .....8 cents per quart
Butter .....26 to 32 cents per pound
Lard .....10 to 18 cents per pound
Eggs .....36 to 48 cents per dozen
Currants ..... 8 to 12 cents per pound
Raisins ..... 8 to 12 cents per pound
Macaroni ..... 8 to 16 cents per pound
Oat meal ..... 4 to 7 cents per pound
Black pepper .....21 cents per pound
Rice ..... 3 to 8 cents per pound
Sugar, loaf .....5 cents per pound
Sugar, granulated .....4 to 5 cents per pound
Sugar, brown .....4 cents per pound
Lemons .....12 to 24 cents per dozen
Oranges .....24 to 72 cents per dozen
Bread .....6 cents per two-pound loaf
Flour .....$6.86 per barrel
Potatoes .....66 to 85 cents per bushel
Onions .....85 cents per bushel
Cabbage .....4 cents per head
Oysters .....40 to 73 cents per dozen

PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY.

NATIONAL AND STATE PLATFORMS UPON WHICH REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES STAND.

The principles of the Republican party are set forth in two platforms printed herewith—the National platform adopted by the convention that nominated William H. Taft in 1908, and the platform of the Republican State Convention, held in Harrisburg, June 22, 1910. Upon these principles the Republican party and the Republican candidates in Pennsylvania stand.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Once more the Republican Party, in National Convention assembled, submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization, that destroyed slavery, preserved the Union, restored credit, expanded the National domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country, and gave to the nation her seat of honor in the councils of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

REPUBLICANISM UNDER ROOSEVELT.

In this greatest era of American advancement the Republican Party has reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since National sovereignty was won under Washington, or preserved under Lincoln, has there been such mighty progress in those ideals of government, which make for justice, equality and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice. Their most exalted servant represents

the best aims and worthiest purposes of all his countrymen. American manhood has been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and higher standards of right and wrong in private life have become cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and interdependence; and the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power, and all the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law; the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies; the exposure and punishment of evil-doers in the public service; the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines; the complete overthrow of preferences, rebates and discriminations; the arbitration of labor disputes; the amelioration of the condition of wage-earners everywhere; the conservation of the natural resources of the country; the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways, and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty and property.

These are the achievements that will make Theodore Roosevelt his place in history, but more than all else the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unfaltering adherence to the policies thus inaugurated, and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the Government.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

Under the guidance of Republican principles the American people have become the richest nation in the world. Our wealth to-day exceeds that of England and all her colonies, and that of France and Germany combined. When the Republican Party was born the total wealth of the country was $16,000,000,000. It has leaped to $110,000,000,000 in a generation, while Great Britain has gathered but $60,000,000,000 in five hundred years. The United States now owns one-fourth of the world's wealth and makes one-third of all modern manufactured products. In the great necessities of civilization,

such as coal, the motive power of all activity; iron, the chief basis of all industry; cotton, the staple foundation of all fabrics; wheat, corn and all the agricultural products that feed mankind, America's supremacy is undisputed. And yet her great natural wealth has been scarcely touched. We have a vast domain of three million square miles, literally bursting with latent treasure, still waiting the magic of capital and industry to be converted to the practical uses of mankind; a country rich in soil and climate, in the unharnessed energy of its rivers and in all the varied products of the field, the forest and the factory. With gratitude for God's bounty, with pride in the splendid productiveness of the past and with confidence in the plenty and prosperity of the future, the Republican Party declares for the principle that in the development and enjoyment of wealth so great and blessings so benign that there shall be equal opportunity for all.

THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis upon which our commercial industrial and agricultural interests are founded, and the necessity of promoting their continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies, as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance which, if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule or the menace of it, might have equaled the familiar Democratic panics of the past. We congratulate the people upon this renewed evidence of American supremacy and hail with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce and manufacturing.

RECENT REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION.

Since the election of William McKinley in 1896 the people of this country have felt anew the wisdom of entrusting to the Republican Party through decisive majorities the control and direction of the National legislation.

The many wise and progressive measures adopted at recent sessions of Congress have demonstrated the patriotic resolve of Republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the forward march toward better government.

Notwithstanding the indefensible filibustering of a Democratic minority in the House of Representatives during the last session, many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted, and we especially commend the passage of the emergency currency bill, the appointment of the National monetary commission, the employers' and Government liability laws, the measures for the greater efficiency of the Army and Navy, the widow's pension bill, the child labor law for the District of Columbia, the new statute for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen, and many other acts conserving the public welfare.

REPUBLICAN PLEDGES FOR THE FUTURE.—TARIFF.

The Republican Party declare unequivocally for the revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home, the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests.

CURRENCY.

We approve the emergency measure adopted by the Government during the recent financial disturbance, and especially commend the passage by Congress at the last session of the law designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency. The Republican Party is committed to the development of a permanent currency system, responding to our great needs; and the appointment of the National Monetary Commission by the present Congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insures the early realization of this purpose. The present currency laws have fully justified their adoption, but an expanding commerce, a marvelous growth in wealth and population, multiplying the centres of distribution, increasing the demand for the movement of crops in the West and South, and entailing periodic changes in monetary conditions, disclose the need of a more elastic and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, must be automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest rates, and, above all, must be in harmony with that Republican doctrine which insists that every dollar shall be based upon and as good as gold.

POSTAL SAVINGS.

We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift.

TRUSTS.

The Republican Party passed the Sherman Anti-Trust law over Democratic opposition, and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the Federal Government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in, the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.

RAILROADS.

We approve the enactment of the railroad rate law and the vigorous enforcement by the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations, as a result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shipper over the small shipper have substantially disappeared; and in this connection we commend the appropriation by the present Congress to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to thoroughly investigate and give publicity to the accounts of interstate railroads. We believe, however, that the interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the Commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever. We favor such National legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

The enactment in constitutional form at the present session of Congress of the Employers' Liabiliy law, the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes, as well as the additional protection secured for engineers and firemen, the reduction in the hours of labor of trainmen and railroad telegraphers, the successful exercise of the powers of mediation and arbitration between interstate railroads and their employees, and the law making a beginning in the policy of compensation for injured employees of the Government, are among the most commendable accomplishments of the present administration. But there is further work in this direction yet to be done, and the Republican Party pledges its continued devotion to every cause that makes for safety and the betterment of the conditions among those whose labor contributes so much to the progress and welfare of the country.

WAGE-EARNERS GENERALLY.

The same wise policy which has induced the Republican Party to maintain protection to American labor, to establish

an eight-hour day in the construction of all public works, to increase the list of employees who shall have preferred claims for wages under the bankruptcy laws, to adopt a child labor statute for the District of Columbia, to direct an investigation into the condition of working women and children, and, later, of employees of telephone and telegraph companies engaged in interstate business, to appropriate $150,000 at the recent session of Congress in order to secure a thorough inquiry into the causes of catastrophies and loss of life in the mines and so amend and strengthen the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, will be pursued in every legitimate direction within Federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the opportunity for happiness and advancement of all who toil. The Republican Party recognizes the special needs of wage-workers generally, for their well being means the well being of all. But more important than all other considerations is that of good citizenship, and we especially stand for the needs of every American, whatever his occupation, in his capacity as a self-respecting citizen.

COURT PROCEDURE.

The Republican Party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect, life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the Federal Courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as that of the wage-earner is the American farmer. The prosperity of the country rests peculiarly upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Republican Party during the last twelve years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing the resources of the National Government

to the aid of the farmer, not only in advancing agriculture itself, but in increasing the conveniences of rural life. Free rural mail delivery has been established; it now reaches millions of our citizens, and we favor its extension until every community in the land receives the full benefits of the postal service. We recognize the social and economical advantages of good country roads, maintained more and more largely at public expense, and less and less at the expense of the abutting owner. In this work we commend the growing practice of State aid, and we approve the efforts of the National Agricultural Department by experiments and otherwise to make clear to the public the best methods of road construction.

RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO.

The Republican Party has been for more than fifty years the consistent friend of the American negro. It gave him freedom and citizenship. It wrote into the organic law the declarations that proclaim his civil and political rights, and it believes to-day that his noteworthy progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has earned the respect and encouragement of the nation. We demand equal justice for all men, without regard to race or color; we declare once more, and without reservation, for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the negro, and we condemn all devices that have for their real aim his disfranchisement for reasons of color alone as unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATERWAYS.

We indorse the movement inaugurated by the administration for the conservation of natural resources; we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber; we commend the work now going on for the reclamation of arid lands, and reaffirm the Republican policy of the free distribution of the available areas of the public domain to the landless settler. No obligation of the future is more insistent and none will result in greater blessings to posterity. In line with this

splendid undertaking is the further duty, equally imperative, to enter upon a systematic improvement upon a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors and great lakes, whose natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of a benign Providence.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Sixtieth Congress passed many commendable acts increasing the efficiency of the Army and Navy, making the militia of the States an integral part of the National establishment, authorizing joint maneuvers of army and milita, fortifying new naval bases and completing the construction of coaling stations, instituting a female nurse corps for naval hospitals and ships, and adding two new battleships, ten torpedo boat destroyers, three steam colliers and eight submarines to the strength of the Navy. Although at peace with all the world and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we nevertheless declare our unalterable devotion to a policy that will keep this Republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines, and assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquility among the nations.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

We commend the vigorous efforts made by the Administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands, and pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the Government to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights to travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

EXTENSION OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Under the administration of the Republican Party the foreign commerce of the United States has experienced a remarkable growth, until it has a present annual valuation approximately of three billions of dollars, and gives employment to a vast

amount of labor and capital, which would otherwise be idle. It has inaugurated, through the recent visit of the Secretary of State to South America and Mexico, a new era of Pan-American commence and comity, which is bringing us into closer touch with our twenty sister American republics, having a common historical heritage, a Republican form of government, and offering us a limitless field of legitimate commercial expansion.

ARBITRATION AND THE HAGUE TREATIES.

The conspicuous contributions of American statesmanship to the great cause of international peace, so signally advanced in The Hague conferences, are an occasion for just pride and gratification. At the last session of the Senate of the United States, eleven Hague conventions were ratified, establishing the rights of neutrals, laws of war on land, restriction of submarine mines, limiting the use of force for the collection of contractual debts, governing the opening of hostilities, extending the application of Geneva principles, and, in many ways lessening the evils of war and promoting the peaceful settlement of international controversies. At the same session twelve arbitration conventions with great nations were confirmed, and extradition, boundary and naturalization treaties of supreme importance were ratified. We indorse such achievements as the highest duty a people can perform and proclaim the obligation of further strengthening the bonds of friendship and good will with all nations of the world.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We adhere to the Republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping and urge such legislation as will revive the merchant marine prestige of the country, so essential to National defense, the enlargement of foreign trade and the industrial prosperity of our own people.

VETERANS OF THE WARS.

Another Republican policy which must be ever maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the country's battles and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. We commend the increase in the widows'

pensions made by the present Congress, and declare for a liberal administration of all pension laws, to the end that the people's gratitude may grow deeper as the memories of heroic sacrifice grow more sacred with the passing years.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We reaffirm our former declaration that the civil service laws, enacted, extended and enforced by the Republican Party, shall continue to be maintained and obeyed.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We commend the efforts designed to secure greater efficiency in National public health agencies, and favor such legislation as will effect this purpose.

BUREAU OF MINES AND MINING.

In the interest of the great mineral industries of our country, we earnestly favor the establishment of a Bureau of Mines and Mining.

CUBA, PORTO RICO, PHILIPPINES AND PANAMA.

The American Government, in Republican hands, has freed Cuba, giving peace and protection to Porto Rico and the Philippines under our flag, and begun the construction of the Panama Canal. The present conditions in Cuba vindicate the wisdom of maintaining between that Republic and this imperishable bonds of mutual interest, and the hope is now expressed that the Cuban people will soon again be ready to assume complete sovereignty over their land.

In Porto Rico the Government of the United States is meeting loyal and patriotic support; order and prosperity prevail, and the well being of the people is in every respect promoted and conserved.

We believe that the native inhabitants of Porto Rico should be at once collectively made citizens of the United States, and that all others properly qualified under existing laws residing in said island should have the privilege of becoming naturalized.

In the Philippines insurrection has been suppressel, law established and life and property made secure. Education and

practical experience are there advancing the capacity of the people for government, and the policies of McKinley and Roosevelt are leading the inhabitants step by step to an ever-increasing measure of home rule.

Time has justified the selection of the Panama route for the great Isthmian Canal, and the events have shown the wisdom of securing authority over the zone through which it is to be built. The work is now progressing with rapidity far beyond expectation, and already the realization of the hopes of centuries has come within the vision of the near future.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

We favor the immediate admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States in the Union.

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF LINCOLN.

February 12, 1909, will be the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, an immortal spirit whose fame has brightened with the receding years, and whose name stands among the first of those given to the world by the great Republic. We recommend that this centennial anniversary be celebrated throughout the confines of the nation by all the people thereof, and especially by the public schools, as an exercise to stir the patriotism of the youth of the land.

DEMOCRATIC INCAPACITY FOR GOVERNMENT.

We call the attention of the American people to the fact that none of the great measures here advocated by the Republican Party could be enacted, and none of the steps forward here proposed could be taken, under a Democratic administration or under one in which party responsibility is divided. The continuance of present policies, therefore, absolutely requires the continuance in power of that party which believes in them and which possesses the capacity to put them into operation.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND REPUBLICANISM.

Beyond the platform declarations, there are fundamental differences between the Republican Party and its chief oppo-

nent which makes the one worthy and the other unworthy of public trust.

In history the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that the one stood for debased currency, the other for honest currency; the one for free silver, the other for sound money; the one for free trade, the other for protection; the one for the contraction of American influence, the other for its expansion; the one has been forced to abandon every position taken on the great issues before the people, the other has held and vindicated all.

In experience, the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one means adversity, while the other means prosperity; one means low wages, the other means high; one means doubt and debt, the other means confidence and thrift.

In principle, the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and timidity in government, the other for strength and purpose; one promises, the other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.

The present tendencies of the two parties are even more marked by inherent differences. The trend of Democracy is toward socialism, while the Republican Party stands for a wise and regulated individualism. Socialism would destroy wealth. Republicanism would prevent its abuse. Socialism would give to each an equal right to take; Republicanism would give to each an equal right to earn. Socialism would offer an equality of possession which would soon leave no one anything to possess; Republicanism would give equality of opportunity which would assure to each his share of a constantly increasing sum of possessions. In line with this tendency the Democratic Party of to-day believes in government ownership, while the Republican Party believes in government regulation. Ultimately Democracy would have the nation own the people, while Republicanism would have the people own the nation.

Upon this platform of principles and purposes, reaffirming our adherence to every Republican doctrine proclaimed since the birth of the party, we go before the country asking the support not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow citizens who, regardless of past political

difference, unite in the desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings and make secure the achievements of a greater America.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM FOR 1910.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, through their chosen representatives in convention assembled, standing upon the magnificent record of a party noted for promptness of performance rather than for profusion of promise, glorying in its unparalleled success in the administration of State and National affairs, and looking forward to continued achievement, make these declarations:—

The hands of time need be turned back but thirteen short years to point to the termination of a Democratic National administration, which had covered a never-to-be-forgotten period of financial disaster and industrial idleness and distress. These thirteen years of Republican supremacy will stand in history as a period of prosperity, progress and growth unequalled in the history of nations.

PRESIDENT TAFT.

We heartily indorse and commend the administration of President William H. Taft, which, less than sixteen months old, is unique in its record of accomplishment. He has, in his own way, carried forward and developed the policies of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, while enforcing his own and those in favor of which the party has in National platform declared. With unwearying patience and gentleness of manner, but with great firmness of purpose and unyielding determination, he will, by the time the gavel falls at the close of the present session of Congress, have succeeded in securing the enactment into law of more important recommendations than any other President has ever secured within so brief a time after his inauguration. Among this legislation may be mentioned the revision of the tariff; the bill for the more complete regulation and control of railroads; the establishment of postal savings banks; the creation of a bureau of mines; the punishment of the white slave traffic; the creation of a tariff board; the abolition of the immunity bath; the

establishment of business methods in various government departments; legislation for the conservation of our natural resources; the creation of a Commerce Court; providing for the investigation of railway accidents and monthly reports of the same; important legislation amending and extending the laws requiring the use of safety appliances for common carriers; the passage through the House of a bill providing a complete constitution for the government of Porto Rico, in pursuance of his special message, and conferring citizenship according to the promise of the party platform, and the addition of two stars to the flag.

We also call especial attention to his prompt and effective intervention to prevent the arbitrary increase of railway rates; his faithful and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws; his enforcement of the law against illegal dealing in stocks through the instrumentality of what are commonly termed "bucket shops"; the conviction of the perpetrators of the so-called sugar frauds upon the Government; and the indictment of those engaged in unlawfully cornering and artificially advancing the price of cotton and necessarily of cotton goods, which enter to so large an extent into the expenses of every American family.

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

We cordially approve the activity and influence of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in assisting to accomplish the legislation above referred to and the enactment of many other beneficial laws, and rejoice that the growing custom of continuing capable men in office has resulted in greatly increasing the power and influence of our delegation in Congress.

THE TARIFF.

We believe that the tariff bill recently enacted is in accord with the Republican policy expressed in its last National platform "to preserve, without excessive duties, the market against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-workers of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the pro-

tective system." Since the passage of that bill the wages of employees in this country have been increased more than five hundred millions of dollars per annum. In a few instances the tariff on luxuries was increased, but on other articles the revision was downward. No increase in the price of the common necessities of life can honestly be attributed to the tariff, for the duties upon them were not raised. We agree with President Taft that it "is the best tariff bill the Republican Party ever passed."

GOVERNOR STUART'S ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of Governor Edwin S. Stuart, now drawing to a close, compels the complete approval of our people. He has shown himself honest, courageous and capable. He has fulfilled every promise; he has wisely and carefully scrutinized all legislation; he has insisted upon rigid economy; he has caused offenders against the Commonwealth to be brought to justice; he has so performed the various and important duties of his high office as to entitle him to receive from all lovers of honest and good government the commendation "'Well done, good and faithful servant."

PARTY REGULARITY.

It is well established that, under our form of government, the best results are obtained through great political parties. Governor Stuart was elected by the Republican Party, against a coalition of all its opponents. His record is a splendid vindication of the wisdom of party regularity and of relying upon party responsibility and party integrity for the successful administration of public affairs. The other departments of the Government are also being conducted in harmony with and upon the same plane as his.

SUITS FOR RESTITUTION OF MONEY.

The Republican Party hereby pledges itself to a vigorous and prompt prosecution to final judgment of the civil proceedings already instituted by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth and now pending in the courts to compel restitution of all moneys alleged to have been illegally paid out of the State Treasury in connection with the completion and

equipment of the new capitol building, to the end that every guilty person may be compelled to return to the State all moneys fraudulently obtained.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

We stand for the continuation of the wise policy which has built up the great system of public education which inaugurated by the Republican Party has made this Commonwealth famous and pledge ourselves to the enactment of such further legislation as will simplify the laws under which the public schools are conducted and provide for the further development of free public education. We favor continued liberal and generous appropriations for that purpose.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

We recommend the continued liberal appropriations for the maintenance and care of the feeble and afflicted wards of the State and favor the extension and improvement of the institutions erected or in course of erection for their benefit, until they shall reach the highest standard of modern efficiency, and insist that public moneys set aside for this purpose shall be so safeguarded as to secure their expenditure with intelligence, economy and integrity.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

We call attention to the splendid warfare waged by the State Department of Health against the great plague of tuberculosis and other diseases, and pledge ourselves to a continuation of the liberal policy of appropriations for the further extension of this work, in which Pennsylvania leads the nation.

PURE FOOD AND WATER.

We favor the strict enforcement of the present salutary laws, enacted by Republican Legislatures for the protection of the food and water supplies of the people, and pledge ourselves to the enactment of such further legislation as experience may show to be necessary along these lines.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

We believe the Commonwealth should continue and increase its appropriations for the improvement of public roads throughout the State, and that a progressive policy should be inaugurated looking toward the construction and maintenance of a permanent system of main highways connecting all of the counties with the great centres of activity and trade. We urge liberal encouragement to the townships in improving the dirt roads in the country, used daily by so great a proportion of the people; and pledge ourselves to endeavor to find ways and means to rid the State of the toll roads now so great a tax and burden upon the traveling public.

THE STATE FINANCES.

We invite attention to the fact that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, despite its record of most generous appropriations to its schools, its charities, its benevolent institutions and its public works, is now, alone among the greater States, completely out of debt, and that the heavy burden of indebtedness which the Republican Party found resting as a Democratic legacy upon the taxpayers of the State has been paid through our wise financial policies without the levy of a dollar of direct taxation upon the people.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Recognizing the menace to the inhabitants of the coal regions of the Commonwealth by the sinking of the surface, due to the removal of the coal, we favor an investigation of this subject to the end that a remedy therefor may be provided.

PENSIONS.

Recognizing our deep and lasting obligation to the soldiers and sailors of our several wars, we most heartily urge our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support all pension measures necessary to secure them from want in their declining years and increasing infirmities.

ARBITRATION.

We favor legislation that will lead to the settlement of all labor disputes by arbitration, to the end that a better

understanding may be brought about between employer and employee, and that strikes, with their attendant losses to all parties, may be eliminated.

WATERWAYS.

To the end that the supremacy of the State of Pennsylvania in the manufacturing of iron and steel shall be maintained, we favor the appropriation of public moneys for the building of a canal connecting the Great Lakes and the Ohio River.

We pledge the candidates to be this day nominated to a faithful and unswerving allegiance to the principles of the party, and to the continuance of the pure, economical and wise administration of the offices to which they will be respectively elected in November, and commend them to the support of all who favor State government thus administered.

TENER AND UNION LABOR.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR STRONG ADVOCATE OF ORGANIZATION FOR WORKINGMEN.

Representative Tener is in hearty sympathy with the cause of the wage-earner. Since he entered Congress he has supported every measure in the interst of labor that has come before that body.

Regarding Mr. Tener's labor record, the "Labor World" recently printed the following:—

"John K. Tener, candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Republican ticket, is essentially a self-made man. He has ever been interested in the cause of the workingman and to-day classed among his very best friends are men who have been and are high in the ranks of labor organizations.

"Mr. Tener's first occupation was an errand boy and then an assistant shipping clerk at the mill of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, South Side, Pittsburg, and was then advanced to payroll clerk. His associates were the men of the mills, and it was while he was employed at the plant of the Oliver's at South Tenth street he formed very close friendships with Miles P. Humphreys, who had just retired as president of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, then in charge of the puddling and muck iron departments; the late William Weihe, then a puddler; "Jack" Davis, a well-known boss roller, and M. M. Garland, all of whom were high in labor circles.

AS A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER.

"Mr. Tener spent most of his spare time in the mills and mill yards, and as a result he obtained a thorough knowledge of the practical end of the business. He soon mastered locomotive engineering and was often found on the engine in

and about the plant, and when a regular engineer was off duty on account of sickness, he would take his place for weeks at a time.

"When Mr. Tener left the industrial field to take up baseball he was a firm believer in organization, and during the closing months of 1889, he, with several other baseball players, joined in a movement which resulted in the Brotherhood of Baseball Players, and which had for its object the betterment of the conditions then imposed upon the players, and the extent of this move has had its effect ever since. Mr. Tener became a resident of Charleroi at its inception, and is known to nearly every man, woman and child in that town.

"For several years Mr. Tener was engaged in the glass business at Buckhannon, W. Va., where only union men were employed, and in all business in which he has been engaged or has had a controlling interest the very highest wages have been paid. At the beginning of the strike at the Macbeth-Evans glass factory at Charleroi, the men appealed to Mr. Tener and he was instrumental in securing a conference between representatives of the workmen and their employers. He was again called upon during a strike at the works of the Charleroi Coal Company to intercede in behalf of the miners, and in this he was successful in assisting in an agreement satisfactory to both sides, and winning the praise of the wage-earners.

INDORSED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

"Mr. Tener was sent to Congress with the unanimous indorsement of the labor organizations in the Twenty-fourth District, he having declared for an eight-hour law. At the second session of the Sixty-first Congress he introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the labor conditions in the mills and facories in Western Pennsylvania, which went to the Committee on Rules, which body, as everyone knows, was soon after the centre of a bitter fight, resulting in the delay of this and other creditable proposed legislation. He is a firm believer in arbitration, as his close friends well know.

"Mr. Tener's political enemies have unsuccessfully endeavored to make political capital out of the story that when the Hughes injunction amendment was before the House of Representatives he was recorded as 'not voting,' but they failed to add that at that time he was paired with Representative Taylor, a Democrat of Alabama, who was absent from Washington, as will be shown on page 9,224 of the Congressional Record, and it would have been the height of discourtesy and dishonesty to have acted otherwise.

"While Mr. Tener has been liberal to all local charities, his name has always been found among the contributors to the funds for the widows and children of unfortunate men killed in the mines and factories, and more than one home has been brightened as the result of his generosity."

COMMENT OF THE STATE PRESS.

ISSUES AND IMPORTANCE OF CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED BY MEN CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE.

The nomination of John Kinley Tener and his associates on the Republican ticket has the enthusiastic approval of the Republican press of Pennsylvania. No other class of men stands so close to the people as the editors of "out of town" newspapers. Invariably they are intimately identified with the interests of their several communities and are qualified to speak for them with more fidelity and intelligence than any other person. For this reason the utterances of a large number of such editors upon the issues of the campaign are presented in this text book. Many others full of commendation for the Republican ticket and loyalty to Republican principles, which it had been intended to include, are omitted only because of considerations of space. The following extracts have been selected from the editorial matter in hand with a view to making a showing as representative in point of geographical distribution as possible:—

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD.

From the Altoona "Tribune."

The Republican Party has managed the affairs of Pennsylvania for almost fifty years. Its first Governor was Andrew Gregg Curtin, who was elected in October, 1860, and was sworn into office on the following January. While on one or two occasions the Democrats managed to secure control of the Legislature on joint ballot, they failed to elect a Governor until 1882, when Robert E. Pattison secured his first election. He was successful again in 1890. With the exception of his two terms, a Republican has occupied the Governor's chair continuously since Andrew G. Curtin took the oath of office, just before the outbreak of the Civil War. At

no time since the beginning of his administration have the Democrats been in control of the entire State Government. A Republican Legislature was chosen both times Mr. Pattison succeeded in defeating his Republican rival for Governor.

It was to be expected in the course of fifty years, during which time the Republicans were successful by constantly increasing majorities, that many men who were animated by an absorbing love for the loaves and the fishes would gravitate to the dominant party. Nothing succeeds like success. Whatever may have been true thirty or forty years ago, it is now the fact that many men are the owners of very elastic opinions upon political problems and that some are willing to join a party that has the confidence of the people and endeavor to win honors at its hands, largely as a matter of personal interest. This has unquestionably been the case in Pennsylvania. And when men join a party because they are looking out for No. 1 and for no loftier reason, it would not be surprising if some of them proved recreant to honor and did both the party and the State harm, if given the opportunity.

Yet an examination of the history of the State under the guidance of the Republican Party shows a record of almost unexampled progress. When Andrew G. Curtin became Governor the Commonwealth was heavily in debt; the credit of no State in the entire Union was good, nor was that of the National Government; the public school system was in its infancy, the appropriations by the State being of the most meagre description; our great system of public charities was undeveloped and wretchedly administered. In the interim the debt has been wiped out, the burden of direct taxation of the people for State purposes removed; immense development witnessed in the public schools and in the penal and charitable institutions of the State and not one backward step taken. There is not a single one of the splendid American sisterhood of States that has made more substantial progress in material, intellectual or spiritual things. There is not a man or woman anywhere in this broad domain who is less burdened by taxation by the State than are Pennsylvanians, or who are nearer the centre of modern civilization.

In the administration of the State government the Republican leaders were not invariably as responsive to the desires of

their constituents as they should have been. But that is past. We have now upon our statute books a body of laws concerning primary and general elections unsurpassed by similar legislation anywhere and the people can have their way both at the primary and the general elections by simply attending the elections. We cannot conceive of any possible method under which voters could have more freedom or more power than under the existing uniform primary law of this State. If there is any such method we would be greatly obliged by the particulars. The Republicans of Pennsylvania are not afraid to trust the people. Their nominations are made at regular primary elections, under State law, and their State delegates are chosen by the consent of thousands of voters instead of in secrecy and seclusion by a corporal's guard of voters.

During the past four years the State of Pennsylvania has been served at Harrisburg by a corps of singularly efficient officers. It is generally admitted that Edwin S. Stuart has made one of the best Governors the Commonwealth ever had. And yet four short years ago he was the victim of many envenomed shafts from the identical gentlemen who are now leading the newly born Keystone Party. At that time they were masquerading under the noble name of Lincoln, the first Republican President, who in his sad and stormy lifetime was the victim of the denunciation of precisely such reformers. It is a matter of congratulation that these restless and unhappy gentlemen have dropped the name of Lincoln and propose to do their fighting under another name this year. Singularly enough, it is a name they have done their best during many years to bring into disrepute. So busy have they been during these years in maligning their mother State that the citizens of other Commonwealths are actually laboring under the delusion that Pennsylvania is prostrate beneath the burden of a heavy debt and her people helpless under the domination of a gang of desperate political pirates.

But no matter about their name. They have undertaken a bootless task. The people of the Keystone State know the history of the years. They particularly know that they have been efficiently and honestly served by the representatives of the Republican Party who since their election have been the willing

servants of all the people. They realize that while the newspapers and the politicians who sought to compass the defeat of Governor Stuart four years ago are now silent as to him, they are undertaking the same game they were defeated in four years ago. Not for the sake of gratifying the ambition of gentlemen who have been discarded by the Democratic or the Republican Party will the citizens of Pennsylvania reject the organization which can point to a record of duty well performed during the last forty-eight years, and particularly during the last four years. It is not the custom of the voters of this great State to conduct themselves in that way. They have not done it in the past; they are not going to do it in the coming November election. A policy of State administration that has incurred no important criticism from vigilant enemies is not likely to be rejected by Pennsylvanians for the sake of trying an experiment for the gratification of a few restless and unhappy gentlemen.

THE SIN OF INGRATITUDE.

From the Bellefonte "Keystone Gazette."

To the man of discerning mind the effort of the Keystone Party produces little effect. It is but a repetition of the same maneuver practiced by practically the same element for lo, these many years, proving successful in the election of Mr. Berry to the Treasurership of the State, and which so thoroughly imbued that gentleman with its practicability that he has never abandoned the idea that the trick can be perpetually played on the people.

But there is something like a man getting so good that he is good for nothing, and Mr. Berry and his Falstaffean following, recruited from the two great parties, have reached a condition when they are neither fruit nor flower. Like sparks from the anvil, they may attract school children by their momentary glare and then they are gathered up and carried out with the sweepings.

We have profound respect for a Democrat who is honest. We admire him for his sincerity—yet knowing that he is sincerely wrong. But the average mind has little respect for a man who allies himself with a party as long as it is to his commercial interest, and then turns against it when it refuses to hand him out any more favors.

Ingratitude is considered the worst of crimes, and when Mr. Berry, after failing to enlist the support of Mr. Guffey (who vaulted him into office on the identical same plea that he is now using against his benefactors—that of bossism)—turns upon and denounces him, the selfishness and ingratitude becomes so glaring that it even eclipses the treachery of a Brutus; and while temporarily embarrassed, after exhausting much of his substance in the liberal support lent to his party, the prostrate lion is assailed by the emboldened jackals, who are now hanging at his haunches.

The men who are going up and down the State heralding the cry that "wrong rules the world and waiting justice sleeps," will awaken to the fact that most men are moulded out of faults; that no organization is perfect—no, not even the Church. But what man would disown his mother because he discovered wrinkles in her face? And yet this motley crowd of malcontents strive to lead the public into the belief that they alone above all things are pure; and that by longer associating with their fellowmen they would become defiled; hence stand aside and with hands uplifted in true Pharisaical style, they thank God that they are not as other men. Poor deluded mortals. Give them a ladder that they may, like Jacob of old, ascend and be translated.

Four years ago the plea was put forth that our present Governor, the Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, had been "nominated by the bosses" and for a purpose. The reader will no doubt remember the purpose named and the efforts put forth to effect his defeat. To-day he stands out conspicuous as one of the very best Governors we have ever had—the chief executive of a Commonwealth that has no equal in the sisterhood of States; with the debt wiped out, the burden of direct taxation removed, public schools immensely advanced, the penal and charitable institutions provided for as in no other State—the whole a specimen of material, intellectual and spiritual development.

This is the heritage that falls to John K. Tener, a one hundred-point man; big of heart, and mind, and soul; a Saul in stature, with a clear eye, a clean hand and a clever tongue; one who has hewn his path through the solid rock of adversity by dint in his own effort; honest, truthful and firm in the right as he sees it, one who has the courage of his convictions and the firmness to enforce them; steadfast, reliable; a courageous man; one who, unlike his detractors, has never turned his back on a friend or foe.

STEADFAST PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Scranton "Truth."

The substantial welfare of its more than seven millions of people demands that Pennsylvania shall stand unshaken in loyalty to Republican principles in the coming campaign. Not only is it important that the State ticket be elected by an old-time majority, but it is also essential that the people elect a Republican Legislature, in view of the fact that it will choose a United States Senator and a Republican Congress to stand by President Taft, whose splendid letter pleads trumpet-tongued for party harmony and victory.

Pennsylvania has always stood foremost as an industrial State in its consistent advocacy of the doctrine of protection to American industry. In the recent revision of the tariff Senators Penrose and Oliver unflinchingly upheld the interests of the State and of its people on this vital subject, and by their efforts succeeded in thwarting the free trade schemes that would have closed many mills and thrown thousands of workers out of employment.

There will be need of the continuance of this sturdy defense of Pennsylvania's interests in the next Congress where the assault on protection will be renewed under various specious pretexts. For this reason Pennsylvania should suffer no setback in the Senate, and it should also elect Republican Congressmen, who will champion its interests in the House.

The Democratic Congressional Committee is putting forth extra efforts to capture certain districts in this State, and making extravagant claims that the Democrats will have a majority of the next Congress. Such efforts and claims can meet with no sympathetic response in Pennsylvania if the people are alive to their own interests.

The advance agents of delusion are abroad under various guises disseminating false and misleading doctrines. The object of their attack is the Republican administration. This should warn Republicans against the folly of giving countenance to any side-shows in this year's campaign. Least of all can the Berry aggregation, that arrogated to itself the name of the Keystone Party, expect Republican sympathy.

Berry was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor at Allentown and, when defeated, pledged his support to

his successful rival, Grim; but claiming afterward that he was swindled he set up as a rival candidate. He is simply a Democratic bolter from the Allentown convention and as such has no status with Republicans and no claim to their votes.

The Republican candidate for Governor, John K. Tener, is entitled to every Republican vote in the State, and to the support of every man who appreciates the manly, straightforward and upright qualities which the people have a right to expect in the chief executive of the Commonwealth. His election will insure to the people of Pennsylvania an honest, efficient and business-like administration of the office for which he was nominated, and to which he will be elected by a great majority, if the voters do their full duty in the coming campaign.

PAINTING THE STATE BLACK.

From the Chester "Republican."

Persons who know no better might be led to think from the writings and public utterances of the "reformers" that Pennsylvania is a corrupt and badly governed State, observes an exchange.

The political muckrakers are forever magnifying the evils in the State and communities for their own selfish purposes, being wilfully blind to the brighter legislation which Pennsylvania possesses and that other States do not enjoy; they have failed to throw on the screen the beneficial legislation which Pennsylvania possesses and that other States do not enjoy, they have failed to give credit for the uniform primaries law which Pennsylvania has had for several years while New York is striving hard to get one not nearly so complete; they overlook the fact that Pennsylvania has a law for the publication of election expenses which many other States do not have; they neglect to exploit the excellent system of taxation whereby the corporations pay the biggest part of the bills.

There is a rosy side which many persons overlook in their excess of zeal to reform the world and bring about the millenium. Pennsylvania is one of the greatest and most progressive States in the Union, leading in many things and in others away ahead of many other States.

It would result far more beneficially were all to look on the brighter side occasionally and cease exaggerating the dark spots for purely personal ends.

Paint the Keystone red instead of black.

MR. BERRY MAKES A SPEECH.

From the Oil City "Derrick."

Candidate Berry, of the Keystone Party, has made a speech. Oddly enough it was not for himself but in the interest of a Bryan Democrat who is running for Congress. It may be supposed that Berry expects to profit indirectly by some sort of support from the Democratic candidate whom he has spoken for, but the maneuver does not please his supposed supporters of the new party nor the Democrats who might be expected to vote for the candidate for Congress. In the long run it will make small difference. Berry never had a possible chance to win. He only wanted to enjoy the limelight and to grind an ax of his own. The Democratic candidate for Congress probably had no hope either so he will lose nothing.

This so-called independent movement is a farce. It is headed by men who have been renegades for so long that no one can tell when they were regular. The candidate for Governor has boxed the political compass and has repeatedly deserted a candidate to whom he had promised support. It is not with the leadership of such men that political revolutions are brought about. There is no material for revolutionary sentiment in this State at this time and the attempt to get up a movement under the circumstances with the leadership selected is ridiculous.

A BOSS-MADE TICKET.

From the Pittston "Gazette."

Mr. Gibboney, who has agreed to play second fiddle to Berry on the Keystone ticket, says the paramount issue in the State campaign this year is "the restoration to the people of Pennsylvania of the government of Pennsylvania." We had supposed, with a host of other Pennsylvanians, that Governor Stuart had been taking most excellent care of the State government and that it would be in good condition to turn over to Tener when the

proper time comes. We think so yet. But if we should grant, for the sake of argument, that the government of the Keystone State had gone astray, it would seem to us that the last persons who might be expected to restore it would be the Philadelphia combination which managed to pack the Keystone Party convention with delegates of their own appointment and thus carry out their own sweet will in the matter of candidates. The people of the State certainly had nothing whatever to do with the nomination of the Keystone ticket. That was a "boss" made ticket if ever there was one.

THE WINNING CANDIDATES.

From the Doylestown "Intelligencer."

The Republican State convention has named a ticket—Tener, Reynolds, Houck and Wright—that should win the hearty support of every Republican and exponent of good citizenship in the State. The head of the ticket, Congressman John K. Tener, of Charleroi, Washington County, is a man who will win friends, as he is better known throughout the State, as he is known among his neighbors and constituents in the Twenty-fourth Congressional district, where he is known as "Honest John" Tener and "Popular John" Tener, and as supplemented by Judge J. F. Taylor in placing his name in nomination, as "Level Headed John" K. Tener. His record is one that will appeal to the average man. In strife with honorable poverty he has achieved success without the slightest taint to his business ability or character, and is now recognized as the foremost citizen of Washington County. His success in winning the election for Congress over E. F. Acheson, who had served the district for many terms, is evidence of his popularity in the district in which he lives. Mr. Tener's presence, his geniality and whole-hearted cordiality, together with his undoubted ability as a business man will win him the cordial support of every Republican who desires to see the splendid administration of Governor Stuart in the State continued for the next four years.

For Lieutenant-Governor the convention nominated Congressman John M. Reynolds, of Bedford County, who has made an excellent record in the House of Representatives and is an orator of unusual ability.

Secretary of Internal Affairs Henry Houck, known throughout the State as "The Grand Old Man of Lebanon," was renominated for a second term without any opposition before or in the convention.

Charles Frederick Wright, of Susquehanna, who was appointed State Treasurer by Governor Stuart upon the death of State Treasurer-elect Stober, was nominated for a full term to succeed himself, and his integrity and ability for the office is thoroughly recognized.

Until a few days before the convention there appeared to be no one man upon whom the choice of the convention was centered, but there was no doubt of the enthusiasm of the delegates for the nominee when named and the unanimity with which the nomination was made. There is every reason to expect the ticket named will inspire party loyalty and success at the polls in November.

The platform adopted was one of the most exhaustive put forth by the State Republicans. After glorying in the magnificent record of the party in fulfilling its pledges, and the splendid success of the National and State administrations it referred to the period of financial disaster and industrial idleness of the Democratic administration of thirteen years ago. The resolutions commend the enactment of the recent tariff law, and the several acts embodied in the non-important recommendations of President Taft.

On State affairs the platform deservedly endorses the administration of Governor Stuart, and points to the fact that all the pledges and promises on the platform on which he made his campaign have been carried out, and says this is good evidence as to what will be done by his successor, who is pledged to continue the work begun by Governor Stuart.

The platform takes up the subject of continuing the wise policy of building up the great system of public education, and pledges the party to the enactment of such further legislation as will simplify the laws under which the public schools are conducted. It recommends continued liberal appropriations for the maintenance and care of the feeble and afflicted wards of the State. It calls attention to the splendid work done by the Health Department under Dr. Dixon; favors pure food and water, and believes the Commonwealth should continue and increase the appropriation for the improvement of public roads.

The platform also points to the fact that the State is free from debt and is the only one of the great States in that position, and that this has been accomplished without levying a dollar of direct tax on the people. It recognizes the lasting obligation to the soldiers and sailors and urges its Senators and Representatives to support all pension measures necessary to secure them from want.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN KINLEY TENER.

From the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

Ever since the primaries, indeed for weeks beforehand, the selection of a proper candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket has been discussed throughout the Commonwealth. The delegates elected to the State convention, the sole surviving convention under the general primary system, were chosen by the voters at the polls and left to exercise their own judgment.

Name after name has been canvassed and suggestion after suggestion has come out at various times from the counties. It was the early claim of the western end of the State that that section was entitled to name the candidate for Governor this time, considering that for the past eight years Philadelphia has had the Governorship. This claim was conceded, and therefore upon the western delegates devolved the primary duty of selection. They have made this selection. The friends of John Kinley Tener have pressed the good qualities of their candidate with such enthusiasm as to convince the convention that no mistake would be made in adopting their choice, and this the convention has done.

John Kinley Tener, Representative in Congress of the Congressional district consisting of Washington, Lawrence and Beaver Counties, is the candidate of the Republican Party for Governor of Pennsylvania. He heads a ticket of strength upon which will be found two of the present State officials. C. F. Wright is now State Treasurer, having been appointed to the office by Governor Stuart to fill a vacancy caused by death. Henry Houck ran for Secretary of Internal Affairs four years ago on the Stuart ticket, and therefore has been a part of the Stuart administration, an administration that has been a model that any sister State might well envy.

Congressman Tener is well known and is popular throughout Pennsylvania. Two years ago he sought the nomination for Con-

gress in his district, and his opponent at the Republican primaries was Ernest F. Acheson, who, for fourteen years, had occupied a seat in the House and was presumed to be invincible. But Tener made a magnificent run, defeated Acheson for the nomination and carried the district at the subsequent November election by a plurality of 9,553 and a clean majority over the entire field in which four candidates were entered, a rather remarkable performance. His popularity was thus shown in a practical and a convincing manner.

His neighbors in the district proclaimed their faith in him by renominating him at the late primaries for Congress. But they believed that he was worthy of still higher honors, they brought him forward as a candidate for Governor and their claims in his behalf and their enthusiasm for him have been successful. The nomination is his.

Mr. Tener has been placed upon a platform that tears in tatters the Democratic pretensions. It is a Taft platform. It firmly supports the Republican administration at Washington. It accepts the tariff law as one that carries out Republican promises made at the National convention of two years ago. The Democrats in Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, are to make their contest upon the tariff very largely. They demand an immediate revision without giving the existing law time to prove its merits. They are ready and anxious to plunge the country into a business upheaval, such as always accompanies a general revision.

The country needs a period of profound peace, a period free from all tariff disturbances. This the Republican Party as represented at the Harrisburg convention and through its choice of candidates and through its platform insists upon. It enters the contest confident that the good sense of the people of Pennsylvania will cordially support it and thereby record its confidence in the Taft administration and the Taft policies.

A serious break in Pennsylvania, if duplicated to any extent in other Republican States, would threaten a repetition of the conditions which followed the adoption of the McKinley Tariff Bill. We had a Democratic administration at Washington, and certainly the direful results of it have not so soon been forgotten.

Throughout the Nation the Democrats, basing their hopes largely upon the dissensions sown by the so-called "insurgents" in Senate and House, and attacking the protective tariff, are

active and aggressive. It is necessary that Pennsylvania should show no weakness. We look, therefore, for an enthusiastic Republican campaign which will be carried into every Congressional and legislative district, for a United States Senatorship is involved as well as Representatives in the House and the State ticket.

A MODEL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

From the Towanda "Reporter-Journal."

No voter who has supported the Republican Party in the State can find fault with the platform. It accords full recognition of the large part which President Taft has had in recent National legislation and gives to his administration of the country's affairs a warm indorsement. This was deserved, and was, of course, expected. When the votes were counted in 1908 it was found that Pennsylvania had given Mr. Taft his largest majority. This State has not wavered in its support of his plans and purposes, and the President has no firmer friends than the Republican voters of the Keystone Commonwealth. It was entirely right that the administration of Governor Stuart should receive the emphatic indorsement given it, and there would have been loud complaint from the people had this not been done. Governor Stuart merited it. The new tariff bill is warmly commended, and at the close of the paragraph dealing with this are the words: "We agree with President Taft that it is the best tariff bill the Republican Party ever passed." The platform pledges the pary to a vigorous and prompt prosecution to final judgment of the civil proceedings already instituted by the Attorney-General of the State now pending in the courts to compel restitution of all moneys alleged to have been illegally paid out of the State treasury in connection with the completion of the new State capitol building, to the end that every guilty person may be compelled to return to the State all moneys fraudulently obtained. A good word is spoken for charitable institutions and attention is called to the splendid work done by the State Department of Health. The platform says what we believe is the right thing about roads and highways, as follows:—

"We believe the Commonwealth should coninue and increase its appropriations for the improvement of public roads throughout the State and that a progressive policy should be inaugurated looking toward the construction and maintenance of a permanent system of main highways connecting all of the counties with the great centres of activity and trade. We urge liberal encouragement to the townships in improving the dirt roads in the country, used daily by so great a proportion of the people; and pledge ourselves to endeavor to find ways and means to rid the State of the toll roads now so great a tax and burden upon the traveling public."

Attention is called to the excellent condition of the State finances; Senators and Representatives in Congress are urged to favor a liberal treament of the old soldier in the way of pensions; arbitration for all labor disputes is commended, and an appropriation of public money for the buildng of a canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Ohio River is favored The platform is an excellent one.

THE DANGERS OF DEMOCRACY.

From the York "Dispatch."

The nominees of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania represent all that is strong and loyal to party, all that is courageous and exemplary to the public. The ticket is clean and worthy from the candidate for gubernatorial honors down. John K. Tener, aspirant for the chair of State Executive, comes before the people with everything in his favor and nothing against him. The same may be said of the other candidates.

The platform takes a stand on the tariff in direct opposition to that of Democracy. The Republican Party of Pennsylvania believes firmly in the new tariff law. The party recognizes its benefits and believes that greater good will result the longer it is in operation. The Democratic Party would at once plunge the country into industrial and commercial distress by revising the tariff and effecting radical changes.

The Republican Party believes that some changes in the law are necessary. It is determined to make them, but these

will be brought about gradually and will not disturb business confidence. The plaform makes the direct statement that the tariff is not responsible for the high cost of living. Democracy evidently will endeavor to use the advanced cost of foods as a slogan. The average citizen knows that increased consumption and lack of supply are the main reasons for higher prices in many articles. Increases in wages are bound to affect prices also. The partial reduction in food cost, however, has offset in a measure the allegation that the tariff is to blame.

A SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED CANDIDATE.

From the West Chester "Village Record."

The Republicans of Pennsylvania have a strong ticket, and one that every Republican can heartily support at the polls in November. Geographically the ticket has been skillfully apportioned. The man who heads the ticket, John Kinley Tener, of Washington County, is a splendid type of the wideawake, aggressive American. He began life poor, but by energy, perseverance, industry and thrift, he has attained a commanding position among the business men of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Tener represents in his business career a type that has made Pennsylvania famous. He was compelled to face life under unpropitious circumstances, and yet, by sheer grit, by rugged determination, by hard work, by patient persistence, fortified by native aptitude, has wrought success in the world's struggle.

Mr. Tener's personal popularity throughout the Commonwealth, his substantial achievements in finance and business, his standing as a stalwart Republican and his brilliant career in Congress, all served to commend him to the party as assuring in a peculiar manner the united support of Pennsylvania Republicans at a time when it is necessary that the nation be advised as to Pennsylvania's position. Mr. Tener has integrity, backbone and courage. He knows his State and understands its needs, and he has qualities and the ideals of duty which guarantee that he is worthy to succeed Edwin S. Stuart.

WORTHY TICKET; STRONG PLATFORM.

From the Harrisburg "Telegraph."

With the harmony method and dispatch which have long been the admiration of its friends and the despair of its enemies, the Republican Party has held its State convention, nominated its candidates, declared its position and dispersed, leaving the rostrum to those who prefer words to deeds.

The ticket is one which every good Republican should and will support. John K. Tener, of Charleroi, candidate for Governor, is a young and vigorous man of high character and recognized ability. Prior to his recent appearance in the political arena as a Congressman, he had made a wide reputation for himself as a leader of men and a factor in the business world. Pennsylvania has been proud of her present business administration. Mr. Tener will continue its policies.

John M. Reynolds, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is not only a business man, but he is versed in the law and has made a fine record in Congress, where he was especially conspicuous for his work in behalf of the old soldiers.

Charles Fred. Wright has already made himself known as State Treasurer and is one of the most popular men in Pennsylvania politics to-day.

Henry Houck, nominated to succeed himself as Secretary of Internal Affairs, is a glorious heritage from a splendid administration.

They are all candidates to be proud of and they have been sent before the voters on a platform that is a model in its terseness, frankness and comprehensive treatment of public issues. It overlooks nothing, evades nothing. It indorses President Taft, approves the tariff, applauds party regularity and compliments its "Regular" Representatives in Congress.

Of course, both the ticket and the platform will be abused and misrepresented by those who make it their business to villify Republicanism in Pennsylvania, but we at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the party is pleased and that there will be no agitation for a second Republican convention to undo the work of the first one.

And through it all, we shall remember with particular pleasure two paragraphs in the platform which seem to us

to contain the milk in the cocoanut and to answer in a few words the chief arguments of the enemy. Party loyalty and mismanagement are the two cardinal sins of Pennsylvania Republicans, according to our opponents. We are too fond of our party and we have made a horrible mess of things in the State.

"It is well established," replies the platform, "that under our form of government, the best results are obtained through great political parties. Governor Stuart was elected by the Republican Party against a coalition of all its opponents.

"We invite attention to the fact that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, despite its record of most generous appropriations to its schools, its charities, its benevolent institutions and its public works, is now, alone among the greater States, completely out of debt, and that the heavy burden of indebtedness which the Republican Party found resting as a Democratic legacy upon the taxpayers of the State has been paid through our wise financial policies without the levy of a dollar of direct taxation upon the people."

What more is there to be said?

NOT A THIRD PARTY YEAR.

From the Bellefonte "Republican."

Each party has its handful of kickers who would kick if the Angel Gabriel were to be nominated. They kick from force of habit. They are never satisfied unless they, and no others, shall rule. They won't play unless they can have everything their own way.

Some few well meaning and honest Republicans may be led astray by the high-sounding phrases of the grumblers. Every such movement catches the unwary and the small percentage who can be misled. The great mass of Republican voters in Pennsylvania, however, will not listen to the third party talk, for their faith is firmly planted in the Republican Party and they know that their party is big enough, strong enough and liberal enough to settle its own affairs.

Behind the third party circus may be seen the same old crowd of self-branded reformers, the same outfit who in 1906

under the false label of reform tried to wreck the Republican Party in order that they might come into control. This and this only is the inspiration of the crowd in Philadelpha who are the real instigators of the third party proposition. This crowd want to own a Governor. They want to own the Republican party in Pennsylvania. They want control of the offices, so that patronage may be handed out to a select few who to-day are and have for years past been enemies of the Republican party and all that its honored name implies.

This is the outfit that manipulated things in 1906 to try and defeat Governor Stuart, one of the finest men in the world and one of the best Governors in the history of Pennsylvania.

All honor to the man or men who try to better the condition of their fellow men. This, and nothing short of it, is reform. For they who cry reform that they may profit at the expense of their fellow men, no condemnation can be too severe. Selfishness is the keynote to the third party talk. It was the keynote to the fight waged against Governor Stuart. It is always the keynote to all that is inspired by the fake reformer.

The Republican Party has nominated for Governor a man who has by sheer merit advanced himself to his present proud position. John K. Tener is a self-made man. He is young, clean, honest and a stanch Republican. He comes from that old school of men whose word is their bond and who may be trusted with the interests of others. He is not the choice of the fake reformers, for he holds honor and principle above self advancement. He is the choice of true Republicans and they will elect him in November.

TENER AS A VOTE GETTER.

From the Reading "Times."

Even if the Democrats of Pennsylvania had nominated the strongest man in the party for Governor, it would have availed them nothing, for the ticket named by the Republicans, which is strong at the present, will gain a great deal more strength between now and the fall election. When John K. Tener, the nominee for Governor, starts a campaign tour of the State he will prove to be the best vote getter that

has come before the voters of the Keystone State for years. His open, frank countenance has honesty written all over it, and there is a firmness that indicates decision, and decision of the right sort. Mr. Tener is a giant in physical and mental stature, and Pennsylvania will never boast of a more distinguished looking Chief Magistrate. The nominee is a successful business man of sterling integrity. He is a banker and a Congressman, and enjoys the distinction of being Past Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks of the United States.

The nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, John M. Reynolds, of Bedford County, will also lend strength to the State ticket. Mr. Reynolds is an eloquent orator and will prove a strong campaigner.

C. Fred. Wright, of Susquehanna County, the nominee for State Treasurer, is a man of most excellent qualities, and has the respect and confidence of the entire Northern Tier, where he is well known, he having been engaged in the banking business in Susquehanna County for many years. He is well fitted for the office and will be a tower of strength to the ticket.

The people of Berks County need to be told nothing of Henry Houck, of Lebanon, renominated for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, for he is really one of them, and his frequent visits to this city have gained him a wide acquaintance locally.

THE TICKET AND THE PLATFORM.

From the Pittsburg "Gazette Times."

On a platform that breathes the spirit of fidelity to party and principles, the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg nominated an unbeatable ticket for submission to popular approval at the polls in November. The convention was void of dissension and contentions, and though the two or three days previous to its assembling were characterized by the usual preliminary rivalry for advantage or preference, it was apparent in the proceedings and in the expressions by representative Republicans that there was not the slightest doubt of a triumphant termination of the campaign during the coming fall.

The ticket is one that ought to appeal to the undivided support of all elements of the Republican Party and to every section of the State. Geographically it is skillfully apportioned. For the first time in seventy-five years Washington County has the honor of supplying the Governor, in the person of that splendid specimen of Western Pennsylvania enterprise and energy, John Kinley Tener, whose boyhood and early manhood were spent in Pittsburg. Among people in this part of the State, Mr. Tener needs no introduction, encomium or recommendation. Both he and the family, of which he is such a distinguished member, are well known in business circles and enjoy the confidence and respect of a wide acquaintanceship. Mr. Tener represents in his career a type which has made the Pittsburg region famous—the boys who have been compelled to face life under unpropitious circumstances, and yet by sheer grit, by rugged determination, by hard work, by patient persistence, fortified by native aptitude, have wrought success in the world's struggle. Not yet through his first term in Congress from the Twenty-fourth District, Mr. Tener in that arena, where genuine capacity is the determining test, had already proved his ability so satisfactorily that only recently his constituency renominated him. His abounding personal popularity throughout the Commonwealth, his substantial achievements in finance and business, and his standing as a stalwart Republican, all served to commend him to the party as assuring in a peculiar manner the united support of Pennsylvania Republicans at a time when it is necessary that the nation be advised as to Pennsylvania's position. Mr. Tener has integrity, backbone and courage. He knows his State and understands its needs and opportunities; he has qualities and the ideals of duty which guarantee that he is well worthy to succeed to the responsible office so acceptably filled by Edwin S. Stuart.

Congressman John M. Reynolds, of Bedford, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is one of the most capable men in the public life of Pennsylvania. The name of Henry Houck, of Lebanon, renominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs, is a household word throughout the Commonwealth. The nomination of Charles Frederick Wright, of Susquehanna County, State Treasurer by appointment, for election to that

office, rounds out the list with another strong man. These three candidates, their qualifications and their title to the approving consideration of Pennsylvania Republicans, will be discussed more fully by "The Gazette Times" later on.

The platform is no less significant at this juncture than the ticket. Two of the four candidates are members of Congress, and with their Republican colleagues from this State in the House of Representatives they have been consistent and loyal supporters of President Taft, his policies and his administration. Take, then, the unreserved indorsement of the President, and note that it presents the best and most compact summary of his administration, both in legislation and executive acts, that has been embraced in any State platform since March 4, 1909. Observe also the protective tariff plank, the unequivocal indorsement of the Payne-Aldrich bill and the statement that wage increases amounting to more than $500,000,000 have become effective since its passage. Read in this connection the declaration in favor of party regularity and the suggestion as to how to secure the best results under our form of government through political parties and the wisdom of relying upon party responsibility. Thus you understand the position of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania, as defined through its accredited representatives, on the great issues of National importance and the much-mooted problem of insurgency precipitated by Middle West malcontents. If "The Gazette Times" is not mistaken, before the next Presidential campaign opens other Republican States will be glad to pay Pennsylvania the compliment of patterning after yesterday's platform in this respect.

In its treatment of State questions the platform is equally frank. Suits for restitution of money fraudulently drawn from the State Treasury in connection with the capitol building are to be pressed. The policy with respect to good roads is to be broadened. The advanced methods of the State touching public schools, charitable institutions, public health and pure food and water are to be maintained and even more generous encouragement is to be given. And the party favors legislation securing to employers and employees arbitration under the law.

With such a ticket and such a platform the Republicans of Pennsylvania have every incentive to the rolling up of an old-fashioned Pennsylvania majority.

CREDITABLE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

From the Connellsville "Courier."

The ticket nominated and the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention is creditable to the Republicans of Pennsylvania and deserving of their cordial and earnest support. Political pessimists and visionary reformers will tell us that one was machine made and the other a mere set of sounding and meaningless phrases, but the fact remains that the personality of the ticket is above reproach and the words of the platform are justified by the deeds of the party.

The Republican State platform indorses the administration of President Taft and the Republican Congress and points out the fact that they have redeemed Republican platform pledges to the letter; disposes of the Democratic criticisms of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff by calling attention to the fact that since its passage wages have increased $500,000,000 per annum. That no increase in the necessities of life can be attributed to the workings of the law and that it is "the best tariff bill the Republican Party ever passed"; praises Governor Stuart's honest and efficient administration, and points out that it is a vindication of party regularity and the integrity of party responsibility; promises that the efforts of the Republican administration will be devoted to securing restitution of the money filched from the State by the Capitol graft gang; pledges continual liberal support to the public schools and charitable institutions, the enactment of further legislation designed to protect the public health, purify our food and water and extend our system of good roads; invites attention to the fact that despite liberal appropriations for these and other public purposes, Pennsylvania is the only great State in the Union which is free from debt; favors investigation and proper remedy for the dangers to communities caused by the removal of coal and attendant dangers to the surface by reason of the sinking of the ground; urges Congress to be liberal in its pension policies; favors arbitra-

tion as a means of settling wage disputes; advocates the appropriation of public moneys for the construction of the canal connecting the Ohio River with the Great Lakes; pledges the candidates nominated on the Republican ticket to faithful and unswerving allegiance to party principles and a continuance of wise and economical and honest administration, and commends the ticket to the support of those who favor State government thus administered.

There is in neither the ticket nor the platform anybody or anything of which the Republicans need be ashamed or to which they cannot conscientiously subscribe; in short, the work of the Harrisburg convention makes the nomination of an independent ticket wholly unnecessary. We will doubtless be told that the ticket was boss made, the platform boss dictated and the convention boss ridden; but the cry of boss is as old as American politics, and perhaps much more ancient. Longfellow's potter summed up the situation as it has existed world without end, when he sung:—

> Turn, turn my wheel! Turn 'round and 'round
> Without a pause, without a sound;
> So spins the flying world away!
> This clay, well mixed with marl and sand,
> Follows the motion of my hand;
> For some must follow and some command,
> Though all are made of clay.

NO REPUBLICAN DEFECTION.

From the Indiana "Messenger."

If there is any defection among the Republicans in this State it has yet to be discovered. There are a few, calling themselves Republicans, who scarcely, if ever, support a Republican ticket who are in the Berry camp, and there will be doubtless a few more who will be deluded into supporting the former State Treasurer, but they are only a drop in the bucket.

There is absolutely no reason why a Republican should not support his party's candidates in this State this fall. Mr. Tener is universally conceded to be a man of fine character and high ability, who will give the State a creditable administration as Governor, and we have not yet heard a reason worthy of a

moment's consideration why a Republican should vote against him. In all the qualities that seem to be demanded of the incumbent of the office of Governor, he stands head and shoulders above either of the other gentlemen who are aspiring to the office.

Messrs. Grim and Berry are both very amiable gentlemen and doubtless honest in their intentions, but they are not of the Gubernatorial calibre. Berry is a man very unsettled in his ways of thinking and would make a very flighty and unsafe executive. This is the judgment of men who recognize his good qualities but deplore his vagaries.

Mr. Tener is known, on the other hand, as an exceedingly safe and level-headed man, both in business and in public affairs. His experience in public life has not been extensive, but it has been sufficient to win for him the highest praises from those who have watched his career. He is a bright and shining example of the successful business man entering the political arena, of which we have had many notable examples in recent years. Thus he has the confidence of those who like to see the affairs of State administered in a business-like way and he will get the votes of hundreds of thousands who will feel that with him in the Gubernatorial chair there will be a continuation of the wise and efficient methods that have characterized the administration of Governor Stuart.

DEMOCRATIC HOPES FADING.

From the Philadelphia "Press."

A Democratic majority in the next House at Washington is not talked about as it was. Two months ago it was predicted. It is treated as a possibility now—nothing more.

The Democratic Party has no platform to offer. There is no Democratic policy presented by the party as a whole. It had none in Congress. It could not hold together even on the tariff. It split on railroad legislation. Democrats who are reorganizing the party in the East want to end legislation on railroads and corporations and have free trade tariff. Democrats in the West, as Governor Folk, of Missouri, complains, are joining the Republican organization. In Nebraska the party is split by Bryan. In Tennessee Governor Patterson has divided it. Growing industries in the Atlantic and Gulf Southern States create protection

votes. No commanding Democratic leader presents any leading issue.

The Republican Party is still in the full tide of the work laid out in the Chicago platform and President Taft's speeches two years ago. More of this platform has gone into legislation than in any national platform in years. As much remains to be accomplished. Not more than half the measures President Taft proposed in his message last December have been passed.

A year ago men were predicting that President Taft could not bring Congress to pass the railroad, corporation and public land laws he had promised in the campaign. The railroad laws are nearly all passed, though some legislation remains. The public land laws have still most of them to be passed. But one has been enacted, and under this nearly thrice the area of Pennsylvania, over 80,000,000 acres, have been withdrawn.

New land laws have to be enacted to deal with this great area and the coal lands of Alaska. No greater task has been attempted by any Congress than the problem of providing for opening this great area to private enterprise without the sacrifice of private rights. The tax on the net income of corporations is but the beginning of corporate legislation. The decisions of the Supreme Court on the great trust cases before it are certain to be followed by need for legislation.

President Taft on these great issues, of vast and far-reaching effect on the future, has a definite policy already outlined. He has shown himself successful beyond other Presidents in carrying his policy through Congress to the statute book. Old influences that were opposing new action, new legislation and a policy of advance and development are disappearing. The relentless logic of events which has placed on the statute book so much of President Taft's policy is preparing the way for more. Under President Taft's steady demand for advancing legislation, and in great measure because of this demand, the House has become more free in its action and the Senate more ready to respond to public and popular demand.

These great changes in progress, some the work of design and some the work of time and years, which no man can halt, are opening before the country the prospect of a definite legislative programme dealing with public lands, corporations and what remains to be done on the railroad issues. This definite and visible

advance has the approval of the Republican Party East and West. It was proposed by President Taft as a candidate for the Presidency. It will be completed by him as President, and a Republican House elected next November is indispensable to this task. More and more the country as a whole sees that the only prospect of action, of national development and of the solution of these serious and pressing problems must come from the Republican Party, and from it alone.

THE KEYSTONE PARTY'S CAMPAIGN.

From the Kittaning "Tribune."

None of the few "independent" papers that are supporting Berry and his associates have a word to say against the Democratic candidates on either the State, district or county tickets. Now doesn't it look as if the real object of the organization of the Keystone "party" was to draw votes away from the Republican candidates in the hope of electing Democratic members of the Legislature and Congress?

The mud batteries of the disgruntled and pigmy politicians are all turned on Mr. Tener and his associates on the Republican ticket. The same rot that is being used against Tener was used against Stuart four years ago, and every person in the State knows that Edwin S. Stuart is the best Governor Pennsylvania has had in years. Tener is a clean man and has made good at everything he has undertaken. And he is going to be elected.

BOLTING CANDIDATE NOT A FACTOR.

From the Hollidaysburg "Register."

Loyal Republicans are not bothering themselves about the new Keystone Party which is headed by a disgruntled Democrat who went into a State convention as an avowed candidate for Governor and was beaten in the contest. If Berry had been selected as the candidate for first place on the Democratic ticket no sane person could be induced to believe he would have countenanced any bolting of the ticket, and his action in seeking the nomination from a party which was evolved from the discontented and disappointed office seekers of all parties plainly indicates the character of the man. He is not a factor in the contest.

SUPPORTED BY A UNITED PARTY.

From the Meadville "Tribune Republican."

The ticket nominated at the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on June 22d has received the indorsement of a united party. Those who at first sought to discredit it have found that they can give no good reason why it should not be acceptable to every Republican in the State, and as the time approaches when the votes are to be cast it becomes apparent that it will receive hearty support in every part of the State.

Numerous names had been discussed for the Governorship before the meeting of the State convention, but with the withdrawal of Lieutenant-Governor Murphy and the decision of President Taft that he could not spare Secretary Knox from his cabinet, there remained but one name for which there had been any concrete movement, that of Representative Tener. Most of the delegates to the convention had been chosen at the primaries to use their own judgment when they should arrive in the convention, and with an active propaganda in operation in favor of a man whom all believed to be eminently worthy of the nomination and well fitted to be the standard bearer of the party, the convention had only to meet to find that the trend toward Tener for Governor was almost unanimous.

The men named on the Republican State ticket are an intelligent, conscientious, earnest and able lot of citizens, and they can be relied upon to give the State an honest, clean and able administration when the direction of its affairs is given into their hands. The pledges made and the attitude expressed by the candidates has been such as to win the confidence and respect of the voters of the State.

John K. Tener, the Republican candidate for Governor, has made an especially good impression. He is a steady, reliable, careful man, who, like the present incumbent of that office, the Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, is modest and retiring, but strong and determined. This was brought out strongly in his speech accepting the nomination, when he declared that he would stand squarely upon the platform adopted by the convention which nominated him. Nothing which he could

have said could have been better or more comprehensive. That platform is an excellent one, dealing with all the issues now before the people of the State, and setting forth a comprehensive and progressive programme to be followed by the party during the next four years. This in plain words and unqualified statements Mr. Tener pledges himself faithfully to carry out. He could have given no better indication of his fitness had he spoken all day, or had he tried to bring into play the wiles of all the orators and the acumen of all the statesmen who have ever lived.

Under our present Governor, the able and statesmanlike Edwin S. Stuart, the Republican administration has given the Commonwealth a model government. A continuation of its high motives will be expected. While the Democratic party in Pennsylvania is at present in a decided condition of demoralization, it has taken an attitude on public questions that cannot be ignored. There is nothing in either of the Democratic tickets to commend itself to Pennsylvania voters, but their appeals for popular support have so distorted the issues that it would be a mistake for Republicans to go to sleep with the idea that everything will come out all right in the end without any effort.

The Democrats are, as usual, in the throes of a bitter fight, virtually at each others throats and hurling charges right and left.

WILL BERRY GIVE UP THE SHIP?

From the Mercer "Dispatch."

The Keystone Party of Pennsylvania has made a poor start. Real reformers, men who aim at better conditions for principle's sake rather than for office or notoriety, were not perceptibly in evidence at the Philadelphia convention. Instead there was a shopworn group of political dyspeptics whose very faces belong to the gallery of gloom. The convention was dominated by the permanent Grievance Committee of the State, professional deplorers and denouncers, several of whom are more distinguished for giving Pennsylvania a bad name on the stump and in the press than for anything else except aspiring to some place on the public

payroll. Then, too, there is a singular aloofness among newspapers which aforetime have joined in every movement to defeat the Republican Party. These being of Democratic pretensions, have discovered that chickens come home to roost, and they do not relish following Mr. Berry into a campaign which is directed in part against the Democratic nominee for Governor. It is recognized also that in forcing their handpicked candidate upon a convention which represented but 77 per cent. of the counties in the State, the Berry people lost sight of other considerations that might have been of advantage.

So that, altogether, the Keystone Party gets under sail hopelessly waterlogged. Its captain, moreover, is suspected of privatering, most of its crew were slaughtered and its under officers are known to be capable of scuttling the ship at the first opportunity if they discern an incentive to do so.

1910 A REPUBLICAN YEAR.

From the Curwensville "Mountaineer."

To say that the work which has just been completed will aid the Republican Pary in the campaign which will soon open is to state the situation mildly. Almost every important measure which was on the party programme on the first Monday of December, 1909, was on the statue book by the last Saturday in June, 1910.

The roll call of the measures enacted within the last few months will make the work of the Republican campaign orator this year easy and pleasant. Railway legislation, Statehood for the last of the Territories, a postal savings bank, land withdrawal in the interest of National conservation, publicity of campaign contributions, creating a bureau of mines, providing funds for reclamation, extending the activities of the tariff board and a commission to formulate plans for the more economic administration of Federal Government, are among the acts of large consequence which were passed in the last session which has just closed. Taken in connection with the tariff act, which was passed in the extra session, the work of the Sixty-first Congress thus far makes a story

which the party's spellbinders will find to be very effective on the stump.

The tone of hopefulness which the Democratic newspapers and politicians had a month ago is dropped. No Democrat is now predicting victory for his party in November. The rally which was made in the last ten or twelve days of the session was notable for its decisiveness. The party has had good leadership in Senate, House and White House. All the Republican chieftains have pulled together with courage and intelligence. Once more the party is aggressive, confident and enthusiastic. The dubious outlook which industry saw a few weeks ago, and which registered itself on the exchanges, has been banished. The prospect for 1910 will be a great year for the Republican Party and for the country.

ORGANIZATION IN POLITICS.

From the Media "Record."

The conditions that surround the status of things political in Pennsylvania are peculiar, not to say unique. In addition to the two leading parties—the Republican and the Democratic—we have a third and newly born party in the field—the Keystone—asking for popular support upon the grounds that the two old parties are controlled by leaders and organizations unworthy of public confidence. If that be so the third and new party will be similarly controlled by precisely the same agencies as are found within the pale of the older parties, for no party can exist or be cohesive for the furtherance of governmental purposes without organization. Throughout the ramifications of civilized conditions, society—in a broad and concrete sense—is honeycombed with organization. Without it chaos would reign and civil government itself would degenerate into anarchy. If party organizations go wrong it is because the mass of voters composing them are listless and apathetic. Republican rule rests upon popular sovereignty, but if sovereign citizens abdicate their functions to rule and neglect their political duty and obligations, popular sovereignty becomes a nullity and an iridescent dream, beautiful to look upon, but worthless as a factor in the maintenance and perpetuity of Republican institutions.

It makes little difference under what party banner the citizenship of a free State enrolls itself, if the mass of its members is derelict in the fulfillment of its political duties and obligations, for out of such conditions are evolved the debasement of party aims and purposes of selfish aggrandizement. The present primary election law of Pennsylvania gives to every citizen the clear right to evolve representative candidates, and to formulate platforms, as a basis upon which to conduct governmental affairs by and through party organization, based upon majority rule. That law reduces to a minimum the power of party machinery and maximizes the power of the individual citizen to VOTE HIS CONVICTIONS of public duty. But no satutory enactment, no rule of party organization, can compel a derelict citizen, who, by his supineness and apathy, reduces himself to a political nonentity, to rise to the true dignity and status of sovereign citizenship, involving the clear right to choose his own rulers and to formulate sound, just and equitable principles of public policy.

Free government—based upon popular sovereignty—means government by a majority of its citizenship, determined by and through party action. This system possesses elements of weakness, but that is because all human agencies lack perfection, for the reason that perfection does not exist; never has and never will exist among men. But that is not any reason why a free people should not earnestly and zealously strive for the moral, mental and social uplift of the masses by and through governmental action. And it is ever well to remember that all such effort must come by and through MAJORITY RULE. That is the bed-rock, fundamental principle upon which Republican institutions must ever rest. Any force or agency that assails that cardinal principle of popular sovereignty is alien to the genius, spirit and purpose of Republican institutions.

This brings us to a consideration of Wm. H. Berry's candidacy for Governor of this State on the Keystone ticket. Mr. Berry has for a few years past been allied with the Democratic Party. Democracy, whether viewed in its broadest or partisan sense, means the rule of the majority. Under that party's auspices Mr. Berry became a candidate for nomination to the Governorship of Pennsylvania under the party

rules and regulations pertaining thereto and subject to the conditions imposed by the State primary election law. He made his appeal at the spring primary election and at the ensuing convention at Allentown, and was defeated by a majority of about ninety votes in the latter. Though proclaimed as "the logical candidate for Governor," the nominating convention thought otherwise and by a decisive vote made his opponent—Senator Grim, of Bucks County—the party's choice for Governor. After the convention's adjournment Mr. Berry pledged his support to the ticket nominated at Allentown and later repeated that pledge to Senator Grim. That decision was in line and harmony with equity and justice, and also with Jeffersonian Democracy. He had appealed to the arbitrament of a party vote at the primary election and by a big majority in the convention was defeated. Later he acquiesced in his defeat and then, a few days later, forgot or cast aside his pledges and was found in the very forefront in the organization of a new party—the Keystone Party—with himself as a candidate for Governor. To state fairly the proposition surrounding Mr. Berry's attitude as a Democratic candidate stamps his action as one of party perfidy. In the broader view that teaches that the cardinal principle of Democracy is to bow to the supremacy of MAJORITY RULE, Mr. Berry's attitude is a flagrant defiance of the popular will, as expressed within party lines. By all considerations of party fealty; of justice and fair play, and of deference to popular sovereignty, Mr. Berry was morally bound to submit to the will of the majority. That he did not do so places himself outside the pale of true Jeffersonian Democracy and absolves every Democrat from any prior claim Mr. Berry may have had for his support. His action proves he is more of a Berry Democrat than a follower of Jeffersonian Democracy and will be so viewed by the rank and file of the party. And, in view of all the facts and coincidents surrounding his new role as a Keystone reformer, "The Record" firmly believes it will take the lens of a powerful microscope to find the size of the Democratic vote cast for him at the coming fall election.

Finally, Mr. Berry boasts of the big vote he is going to get from the Republican Party. Mr. Berry is quite optimistic

as regards his candidacy, and this reminds us of the bumble bee, which is always biggest at birth. Mr. Berry's pluralities are always biggest before election, but we verily believe he will be elected to stay at home by a very handsome majority.

CANDIDATE GRIM TO CANDIDATE BERRY.

From the New Bloomfield "People's Advocate and Press."

State Senator Grim, Democratic candidate for Governor, is paying his respects at frequent intervals to the Hon. W. H. Berry, accusing him of treachery, breach of faith, etc. Grim hits the mark every time. Berry promised to stand by the Democratic nominee at Allentown, whoever he might be, but his intolerable itch for office led him readily to assent to take the nomination for Governor by the so-called Keystone Party. Berry is now addressing religious meetings for political purposes—to boost his candidacy.

THE SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Butler "Citizen."

When we look over the whole field, recognizing, as we do, that there are many things both in the State and nation that need correction, and which we would gladly see corrected, we are forced to the belief that the most promising agency of correction is the Republican Party, and that the place to correct them is in that party.

Look over the acts either in State or nation that have been for the betterment and uplift of the people and they were written there by the Rpublican Party, which has been the progressive party of the past.

It seems to us that after all the red fire is burned, all the speeches made and all the political strings have been pulled, and the sovereign voters of Pennsylvania shall have registered their desire in November, the Republican ticket will have been elected, and John K. Tener will proceed as he says he will, to continue the Stuart policies and administer the government as his predecessor has done, which administration has admittedly been clean, capable and business-like.

WORK FOR REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

From the Media "Ledger."

It behooves every member of the party—every old man intrenched by years of experience in the principles and faith of the party, and every young man full of enthusiasm and looking forward to holding honors at its hand and saturated with a proper ambition to do everything honorable and righteously that is within the power of each and all of them for the success of the ticket this fall.

That we will win is almost absolutely certain. A splendid ticket has been placed before the voters. Each and every candidate is a tried, true and able exponent of Republican principles. The head of it in the person of Congressman Tener is an American of Scotch-Irish parentage who reflects credit on his ancestry and origin, and who, through the open door of American opportunity and possibility has made his way step by step upward and onward until now the highest honors of the Commonwealth are soon to be in his grasp and the reward of his strenuous and hustling career. In many traits young Mr. Tener can be compared to the late President William McKinley. Born of a North of Ireland parentage, they both were products of the common schools and the business life and endeavor open to all boys in the country.

Tener is particularly and specially a self-made and self-educated citizen. Every avenue of success that lay before him he took advantage of and in all positions he was called to fill he made good in them. He stands—as he stands physically—head and shoulders above his average fellow-man in quick perception and high intelligence, wrought out and fashioned in the crucible of this Republic's moulding, and a student and master of America's ablest and most hopeful aspirations.

Such a man has the word "victor" almost stamped on his frontlet. He is of that stock and breed that does not and cannot fail. Every member of the party is honored by having such a candidate to advocate and stand for. The opposition broken into factions, discordant, disunited and without any hope of success, is already on the run. Beaten before the battle has begun, before the alignment has been formed.

A YEAR OF REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

From the Selin's Grove "Tribune."

There have been times in the history of the Republican Party when there may have been some reasons why a Republican might vote against the nominees of his party. But clearly there is no valid reason why any one should do so at this time. There is more reason why the Democrats generally should bolt both of the other two parties than that a Republican should do so.

In the first place there was no opposition in the Republican State convention against the nomination of John K. Tener as the party's standard bearer for Governor. Before the convention assembled there were several prominent Republicans spoken of, but in the convention their names were not presented, conclusively proving that the man who received the unanimous nomination was the undoubted choice of the delegates. It was not like when Beaver was nominated, which led to the election of Robert Pattison, or in the subsequent convention which Hastings contested the nomination with G. Wallace Delemater, and which resulted in the re-election of Governor Pattison.

The nomination of both Grim, the Democratic nominee, and Berry, the Keystone nominee, is the reverse, the convention was torn from one end to the other with the advocates of contesting candidates, and to-day neither one or the other could muster the full party vote. Grim was the logical candidate and when Berry, "the man without a party," could not have his own sweet way in the convention, he set about to secure the nomination at the hands of a third party, showing that he was lost to all party honor, he alone had the desire to fill the office of Governor in view. From the present outlook there is no question but that the Republican candidates will be elected by large majorities.

WHY A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS?

From the Williamsport "Gazette and Bulletin."

Neither Democratic organs nor Democratic authorities have asked the people to make the next Congress Democratic because of lack of activity on the part of the present Republican Congress. This is one argument they have not advanced, one condition that they have not thought it best to try to remedy. The reason is

found in the work done and the measures enacted which have been of benefit to the whole people.

The Sixty-first Congress was a working Congress, yet the Democrats ask the people to repudiate it by electing a Democratic body to take its place. Taking the position that every evil encountered by this country in the past two years has been caused by the Republican Party, the Republican administration and a Republican Congress, they plead for a "restoration of confidence" in a frequently discredited Democracy on no other ground than that "things will be different if the Democrats are placed in power." This is so good an argument that it may well be cited by Republicans. Things certainly would be different. Guided by past experience, it may be said with reason that a Democratic Congress could accomplish nothing but the overturn of existing measures which have been of great benefit to the people. And that it would do this must naturally be inferred, for it could do nothing else and be "different."

The cry for a Democratic Congress on any grounds whatsoever should have no attraction for any Republican voter. To vote for a Democratic Congressional candidate would mean the repudiation of a Republican Congress which has established a record both in quality and quantity of legislation. It would set the seal of disapproval on a body of men whose work has been for the best interests of the country and whose usefulness should be continued.

As a concrete example, no Republican in the Fifteenth District should be led away into Democratic paths because Democratic organs find it easy to distort facts and form misleading conclusions. Republicans should not forget that a vote for the Democratic candidate means a desire to return to the ruinous policy which has invariably dominated Democratic Congresses and led to their downfall. They have been tried many times and found wanting. There should be no retrogression this year, in either our own district or any other.

REYNOLDS IS ALL RIGHT.

From the Everett "Republican."

The Republicans of Bedford County did not succeed in capturing the nomination for Governor at the State Convention this week, but they did the next best thing by

having the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor conferred upon their widely known and capable Representative in Congress, Hon. John M. Reynolds, who had been named as their choice for Governor. Congressman Reynolds is so well known and has proved his efficiency and sterling integrity as a public official and in business affairs so well that he needs no introduction and no laudation at this time, further than to say that his nomination is a credit to the party and that if elected, of which there can be no doubt, he will discharge his duties with fidelity and to the good of the entire Commonwealth.

WORTHY SON OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

From the California "Sentinel."

The nomination of John K. Tener, of Charleroi, by the Republican Party in convention at Harrisburg, was a fitting honor to the man and an honor to Washington County. It has been many years since Washington County has been honored by having one of its illustrious sons named for the highest office within the gift of the people, and but verifies the old and trite adage that "everything comes to those who wait."

John K. Tener is in many respects a self-made man. He is not a politician in the strictest sense of the word. A few years ago he was a baseball pitcher, and later launched out into the business world where he showed the true talent of his business capabilities. He is a conservative, but yet has that vim which his strong, intellectual face betokens. As Governor of this great Commonwealth he will rule with firmness and courage, and his regime will be an honor to the State and to his record.

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.

From the Erie "Times."

In a long editorial indorsing the candidacy of John K. Tener for Governor and prophesying a sweeping victory for him and his confreres on the Republican ticket, the Pitts-

burg "Gazette-Times" advances an argument which it will be difficult for the opposition to answer, when it says:—

"He was chosen to succeed the best type of Governor we have ever had—Edwin S. Stuart—with the understanding that he would continue the policies and admittedly excellent standards of Mr. Stuart. What more can Pennsylvania desire? Let your mind run back over the years and when has Pennsylvania, progressive as it is and with all its magnificent record of substantial achievement among the sisterhood of States, been so admirably served at Harrisburg as by Governor Stuart? And Mr. Stuart approves of John K. Tener and will advocate his election on the stump."

Mr. Tener's most implacable political enemies have nothing to say against him personally. They are obliged to confine themselves to the "influences" surrounding his nomination.

The Harrisburg "Telegraph" calls attention to the fact that no one is in a better position to know what those influences were than Governor Stuart. He was nominated by the same influences himself and was subjected to the same criticisms. But the Stuart administration was its own vindication. Ask the most rabid Democrat or Keystoneite of your acquaintance if he believes that Governor Stuart is owned or controlled by any man or coterie of leaders. His reply will be something like this:—

"Oh, no! I have no complaint to make of Stuart. He is a fine Governor and an incorruptible man."

And Mr. Stuart approves of John K. Tener and will advocate his election on the stump.

MR. TENER'S GOOD SEND-OFF.

From the Wellsboro "Agitator."

It means something when 25,000 persons gather in a man's home town to pay a personal tribute to him as a candidate for office. That is what happened at Charleroi, the home of Hon. John K. Tener, who is to be the next Governor of Pennsylvania. And the event was the formal opening of the Republican State campaign. All the nominees on the State ticket were there and participated in the speaking.

Mr. Tener, having returned home the previous evening from a month's vacation, was given a cordial and demonstrative reception by his fellow townsmen. On Saturday evening when he appeared on the platform he was met with a storm of applause, and it was some minutes before his voice could be heard. He spoke briefly, stating that he expected to define his position clearly and discuss all the issues during the campaign.

There is no doubt about the way Mr. Tener is regarded at home. And you will note that there has not been a word against his personal character so far from the opposition. It must be that he will make a worthy successor to Governor Stuart, and that will be good enough.

VIEW OF DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

From the Easton "Free Press."

Webster Grim, Democratic nominee for Governor, charges William H. Berry, Keystone candidate for Governor, with "double dealing and hypocrisy" and declares that he did not discover the Capitol graft. Both are Democrats. The more scrapping the bigger will be John K. Tener's majority on election day.

THE TIME FOR HARMONY.

From the Kittanning "Free Press."

It is now thirteen years since the Republican Party came into full control of the National Government after a brief period, when the Democratic Party held the reins, and it has been an eventful period in the history of the nation. Much important legislation has been written and some of it has been remarkably successful. The highest credit is reflected upon the statesmanship of the party leaders in dealing with the problems growing out of the war with Spain and the nation's financial problems.

We have likewise made great advances in the control of the great combinations of capital and the railroads are brought under governmental control with laws that are proving advantageous to the public as well as to the railroads them-

selves, while the trusts are advised that there are both laws and authorities to execute them. The record, taken in its entirety, is one the party is and should be proud of. The mere enumeration of the beneficent laws that have been adopted during the past thirteen years presents the strongest possible reason for the continuation of the party control of the affairs of the Government.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Erie "Dispatch."

The Democrats of the Keystone State, in convention assembled, nominated Mr. Grim for Governor; the Republicans, similarly assembled at Harrisburg, nominated Mr. Tener. The Republican convention was harmony personified. There was not the first hint of opposition to John K. Tener from any quarter. The delegates were unanimously agreed that Mr. Tener was the proper man for the place. The Democratic gathering was not quite so harmonious, after the eleventh hour withdrawal from the race of Cyrus LaRue Munson, but the vote was decisive enough to show beyond question the sentiment of the majority, and Webster Grim was the popular man.

Since those conventions there has been great unrest in the great State of Pennsylvania. Neither the regular Republicans nor the regular Democrats realized that there were so many men within the party ranks who really wanted to be Governor and who considered themselves the chosen and anointed and elect of the elect. There is Mr. Berry, for instance, who is not pleased, and, having once tasted of the sweets of public office, believes that he should not be pulled so suddenly from the political confectionery shop. And there also is a Mr. Gibboney, of Philadelphia, who has unsuccessfully tried for about every available office in that community and now wishes to enlarge his field to include the entire State.

It is all very interesting and lends variety to what otherwise might be a dull season, but what does it profit anybody? The time for announcing for public office is before and not after the primaries and conventions and before the delegates assemble in convention. The men who permit unfit

delegates to be elected and unfit candidates to be nominated have no one but themselves to blame.

Those who leap into the limelight with injured feelings and a pocketful of men who ought to have been nominated after regular conventions have been held and others have been legally chosen, merit slight consideration. Selfishness and disappointment loom large in their protestations of crooked deals and other things, and they carry little weight with sensible people.

The Republicans have unanimously named John K. Tener for Governor, and the Democrats have chosen Webster Grim. It is extremely doubtful whether any of these rabid independent booms will amount to anything more than noise. The majority has spoken and the majority rules in this State and nation; disappointed politicians to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE KEYSTONE INDORSEMENTS.

From the Huntingdon "Globe."

It will not have escaped attention that wherever there is a Democratic candidate for Legislature or for Congress the Keystone Party almost always indorses that candidate and takes him up as its own.

It isn't worth while for the promoters of the Keystone organization to attempt to fool the people into the belief that there is anything savoring of independence about it. There is no independence involved. The Keystone concern is headed by a bolting Bryan Democrat for Governor, and down the list Democrats find place upon it.

It exists not to promote public interests, but the private interests of a few self-seekers, and to give it an excuse for existence it takes up Democratic candidates wherever found.

WILL THE TICKET LAST?

From the Kensington "Keystone."

It is not the job of the Republican organization in Pennsylvania to make trouble for these "holier than thou" place hunters. They have troubles enough of their own. They

are torn and twisted by factions and ambitions and there is yet some doubt as to whether their ticket will go through the campaign as at present constituted. The head of the third ticket, W. H. Berry, has arbitrarily insisted upon forcing his isms and theories into the fight greatly to the disgust of D. Clarence Gibboney, their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Berry insists upon climbing into the Governor's chair over the wreckage of the Democratic organization, which he was unable to control, and Gibboney wants to get into office by the dark lantern route. Between them they are certain only to wreck the Democratic Party.

WHY REPUBLICANS SHOULD WIN.

From the Stroudsburg "Jeffersonian."

Although there seems little need of discussing the matter, a reminder that the Republican State ticket, now before the people of Pennsylvania, will win is a foregone conclusion that needs little emphasis. Why?

Because the greatest progress of the State has been made under Republican administration, notwithstanding all other factors in the case.

Governor Stuart has given the State one of the best administrations the State has ever had.

The nominees on the Republican ticket and now before the people in this campaign are Republicans, and always have been Republicans, never taking up with side shows or party kickers.

John K. Tener, nominee on the Republican ticket, has never been an office seeker, he is a business man in the western part of the State, and until 1907 refused to enter politics. In that year he was nominated for Congress in his own district, carrying the district by a majority of 10,000. While in Congress he was appointed on the Committee of Rivers and Harbors; in this position he has been successful and a credit to himself and his constituents.

Of the remaining candidates on the ticket it is hardly necessary to go into detail, suffice to say that every man on the ticket has been a staunch Republican and is fit for the position for which he has been nominated.

A HELPLESS DEMOCRACY.

From the Brookville "Republican."

Should the Democratic Party convince the Republican voters, who were in the majority at the last Congressional election, that the safety of this country lies in returning a Democratic majority, how can it hope to fulfil its implied promise of achievement? With a Republican President and a Republican Senate, the efforts of a Democratic House, however able, would come to naught. The Democracy would merely be confronted with the charge that it had made promises that it could not keep.

TENER AS STUART'S SUCCESSOR.

From the Waynesboro "Record."

In the big body of men assembled in Harrisburg there was none who went there pledged to any one candidate. There was a review of the situation, a canvassing of the merits of the men and a general harmonizing of opinion in favor of Congressman Tener.

No Governor of Pennsylvania has won more cordial approbation from the people than Governor Stuart and there is a similarity of disposition and accomplishment between him and the Republican candidate. Both are undemonstrative, but exceedingly determined; both have won eminence by the same qualities of ability and faithfulness to duty. There is good reason to believe there may be a similarity in their administrations.

PARTY OF HARMONY AND ENTHUSIASM.

From the Allentown "Chronicle and News."

The old rule that "a good thing takes time," does not apply to the Republican ticket that was nominated at Harrisburg. The convention was in session only an hour and a half, but did its work well, notwithstanding the record breaking brevity of the meeting. The session was harmonious and enthusiastic and all Republicans seem to be pleased with the ticket and the platform.

In fact, there is no good reason why anyone should be dissatisfied. There was no real contest for the Gubernatorial honor, or any other place on the ticket, all the nominations going by common consent to the men who will be the Republican standard bearers in the coming campaign. It was in many ways a remarkable convention, not only as far as the short time it took to complete its work is concerned, but in the harmonious spirit that was manifested all along the line and the enthusiastic manner in which the ticket was received.

John K. Tener, of Washington County, the candidate for Governor, is known among his friends as "Happy John" and "Popular John," and it goes without saying that he is a man of strong personality and tremendous popularity among his neighbors. Retiring from the baseball diamond twenty years ago, where he won international fame as the star twirler of the Chicago Nationals, he came back to Pennsylvania and is now at the head of a prosperous banking institution, in which capacity he has shown signal ability and proved himself to be a man of marked integrity and splendid business attainments. Elected to Congress two years ago, his record in the House has been one of devotion to the interests of the people of Pennsylvania and has attracted wide attention, which is unusual in the case of a Congressman serving his first term.

Both in his private and public life Mr. Tener has demonstrated his fitness for the Gubernatorial office, the highest in the gift of the people of this Commonwealth, and that his candidacy will increase in popularity and strength the more he comes in contact with the voters is our belief, and the "Chronicle" predicts his election by one of the largest majorities ever given a Gubernatorial nominee in Pennsylvania.

Congressman John M. Reynolds, of Bedford, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is also a man of fine parts and brilliant attainments and is a fit running mate for so popular a man as Tener.

Henry Houck, of Lebanon, renominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs, is known by reputation if not personally to

nearly every man, woman and child in the State, especially those identified with the cause of education, and it is true, as has been said of him, that he is "the apostle of sunshine." This is the gospel that he has preached for years and is still preaching and has made him the idol of the great army of school teachers and the legion of their pupils in this State. As a campaigner he is in a class by himself, and if Uncle Henry doesn't lead the ticket in votes, he will come very near it.

During his brief incumbency of the office of State Treasurer, Charles F. Wright, of Susquehanna, who is to run for a full term, has displayed unusual judgment and executive ability and his election will insure a business-like administration in the office and absolute honesty in the management of the financial affairs of the State.

The platform adopted by the convention is one that can be indorsed by every good Republican. It stands pat on the tariff and the policies of President Taft, as opposed to Democratic threats to destroy every doctrine that has made this nation great and prosperous, and upon State issues it leaves nothing to be desired.

JOHN K. TENER FOR GOVERNOR.

From the Washington "Record."

The nomination of John K. Tener, the popular Representative of the Washington-Beaver-Lawrence District, by the State Republican convention for Governor, is one, indeed, which is well calculated to inspire content in all parts of the Commonwealth. If there is any personal disqualification in Mr. Tener for the high responsibility which is now about to devolve upon him, the public knows nothing about it. He not only comes from a family which is prominent and highly respected, but his own character and reputation are without reproach. His success in business is sufficient witness to his general capacity for executive trust, and his eminently satisfactory discharge of his duties during his first term in Congress shows that he has the requisite knowledge of affairs.

In short, everything that the public has seen of him confirms the belief that he has the ability to give the people of Pennsylvania capable service in the highest office in the

Commonwealth. And that he will bring not only brains, but conscience to the task is an assumption having ample warrant in all his relations, both of a business and a personal character in the past.

The ticket nominated at Harrisburg with John K. Tener as the chief standard bearer, is one that will be satisfactory to the rank and file of the party and certain of the people's ratification at the polls in November.

STANDARD BEARERS ABLE MEN.

From the Milton "Miltonian."

The standard bearers of the party are able men, who will be magnificently and triumphantly elected in November. After all is it not safe to trust an organization with naming a State ticket that four years ago gave to the people such men as Edwin S. Stuart and Robert S. Murphy? It is a question if ever the affairs of a great Commonwealth were in better or safer hands than Pennsylvania is at this time. The same men are at the helm to-day. Some of us might differ in our opinions as to who should be named for this office or that one, but when all are put together and the ticket analyzed from whatever point of view you care to take, it looks good to us, and Pennsylvania will say so in her usual emphatic and decisive manner when election rolls around. We are for the ticket.

A PARTY WITHOUT PRINCIPLES.

From the Carlisle "Volunteer."

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are going about their business, letting the future take care of itself, figuratively speaking, being assured that at the election in November the people of the State will again indorse the party which has done so much for Pennsylvania and saved it from Democratic misrule. But things are different in the Democratic camp. The efforts being put forth by the various factions of the Democratic Party to prove each other traitors, deceivers and miscreants would be amusing if it were not pitiful, for

it is too bad that the Democratic Party in this State is in such a disorganized condition.

Glancing over the editorial columns of the Democratic newspapers we find Grim denouncing Berry as an ingrate and traitor; Berry declaring that Grim is a machine Democrat, and Grim and Berry being praised or condemned indiscriminately by the newspapers favoring or opposing one or both of them. The attempt to bind the bonds of Bryanism still tighter on the Democratic Party in this State is a desperate one and one which is likely to leave the poor old party in worse condition than ever before. All of which goes to prove that a party without principles cannot hope to survive.

One of the many weak spots in the candidacy of Berry for Governor is the fact that it is well known he would have been very well satisfied with conditions if the Democratic convention had nominated him instead of Grim. After Grim's nomination he congratulated Grim on the victory and promised his support. And his manager, Bonniwell, moved to make the nomination of Grim unanimous. How much faith can be put in men whose political record contains such a blotch. There can be no depth to their convictions, and they are as unstable as water.

UNITED STATES SENATOR

BOIES PENROSE

PENNSYLVANIA'S SENIOR SENATOR.

A Republican campaign text book would not be complete without brief biographical sketches of the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania. For many years both have been identified with the active work of the Republican Party in this State. It may not be amiss, therefore, to present briefly some of the principal events in their lives.

Of the thirty-six men Pennsylvania has sent to the United States Senate, only two have been elected for three full terms in that body. Simon Cameron and Mathew Stanley Quay were elected to the Senate three times, but their terms were broken. Boies Penrose is one of the two men who have been honored by the Keystone State in the manner indicated. With service to the Senate he has broadened and developed until he has become one of the leaders of that body.

Boies Penrose is 49 years old and a native of Philadelphia. He is the eldest son of the late R. A. F. Penrose, M. D., LL. D., a professor in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of the Hon. Charles B. Penrose, who was one of the best known and highly esteemed lawyers of the State, Speaker for the State Senate for several terms, and Solicitor of the United States Treasury under President William Henry Harrison and John Tyler. His great-grandfather was Clement Biddle Penrose, who was educated in France and Switzerland, and who, on his return to Philadelphia, was appointed by Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, one of the three commissioners to take charge of the recently acquired Territory of Louisiana.

AS A STUDENT, LAWYER AND AUTHOR.

Boies Penrose was educated by private tutors at home until, at the age of 16, he entered Harvard College, from which insti-

tution he graduated with high honors in 1881. He was one of the graduates selected to deliver an oration at the commencement. His subject was "Martin VanBuren as a Politician." He studied law in the offices of Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia in 1883, and formed a partnership with S. Davis Page and Edward P. Allinson, under the firm of Page, Allinson & Penrose. He is the author, in connection with his law partner, Edward P. Allinson, of a history of the city government of Philadelphia, a volume entitled "Philadelphia, 1681-1887," written at the request of the Johns Hopkins University for the "University Students in Historical and Political Science," and a "History of Ground Rents in Philadelphia." He was elected in 1884 to represent the Eighth Legislative District in the House at Harrisburg, and remained a member of that body until 1886, when he was elected a State Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District. He was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1894. In the sessions of 1889 and 1901 he served as president *pro tem.* of the Senate. In each branch of the Legislature he was a recognized leader, a skillful debater, a fluent speaker, and always powerful in argument. He was elected to the United States Senate as the successor of J. Donald Cameron for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and six years later was re-elected. In 1909 he was elected for a third term practically without opposition.

It was during the extra session of the Sixty-first Congress that Senator Penrose attained a position in the Senate where he could be of largest usefulness to the people of Pennsylvania. President Taft had called Congress together to revise the tariff schedules, as contemplated by a declaration of the Republican platform upon which Mr. Taft had been elected President. The Payne tariff law was the result. As prepared and reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee the Payne bill contained tariff reductions which would have proven ruinous to the interests of the labor and capital of this State. These reductions from the rates of the Dingley law ranged from ten to fifty per cent. and they included nearly every manufactured article of which Pennsylvania is a large producer. With these destructive rates the House passed the bill. When it reached the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PREVENTS DESTRUCTIVE TARIFF REDUCTIONS.

For the first time within this generation, Pennsylvania had representation on that committee. As a member of it Senator Penrose was in a position to render valuable service for this State. He knew what sort of tariff revision the labor and capital of Pennsylvania demanded, and he firmly insisted that the sweeping reductions adopted by the House be eliminated. When the bill passed the Senate it provided duties adequate for the protection of Pennsylvania's industries. As a member of the Conference Committee, which finally considered the Payne bill, Senator Penrose successfully defended the increases adopted by the Senate.

With reference to Senator Penrose's work when the Payne bill was before Congress, the *Chester Times* made this editorial comment:

"In the successful termination of the issues so vitally concerning Pennsylvania in the consideration of a new tariff bill, United States Senator Boies Penrose has been a commanding influence. Senator Penrose has rendered the people of his State an unequaled service in the way he handled Pennsylvania's interests in the tedious fight over the bill. His long and distinguished service in the Senate, having placed him in a strong position on the committees in direct charge of the tariff bill, he has remained at his post continually and has given the manifold subject affecting Pennsylvania his closest attention, with the result that our State has been protected in the many and various lines in which its interests are affected by the new legislation.

"The amount of work which Senator Penrose has accomplished is nothing short of marvelous, and it is hard to comprehend by those unfamiliar with the thousand and one provisions in the tariff which have to be understood and carefully investigated in their bearing upon his constituency. He has successfully met the countless attacks from many sources upon the items in which Pennsylvania is concerned, and the finished tariff bill in its relation to this State is a monument to his intelligence, energy and statesmanship.

"It is a great thing to have had a big man on guard in Washington who understands the situation and has the ability

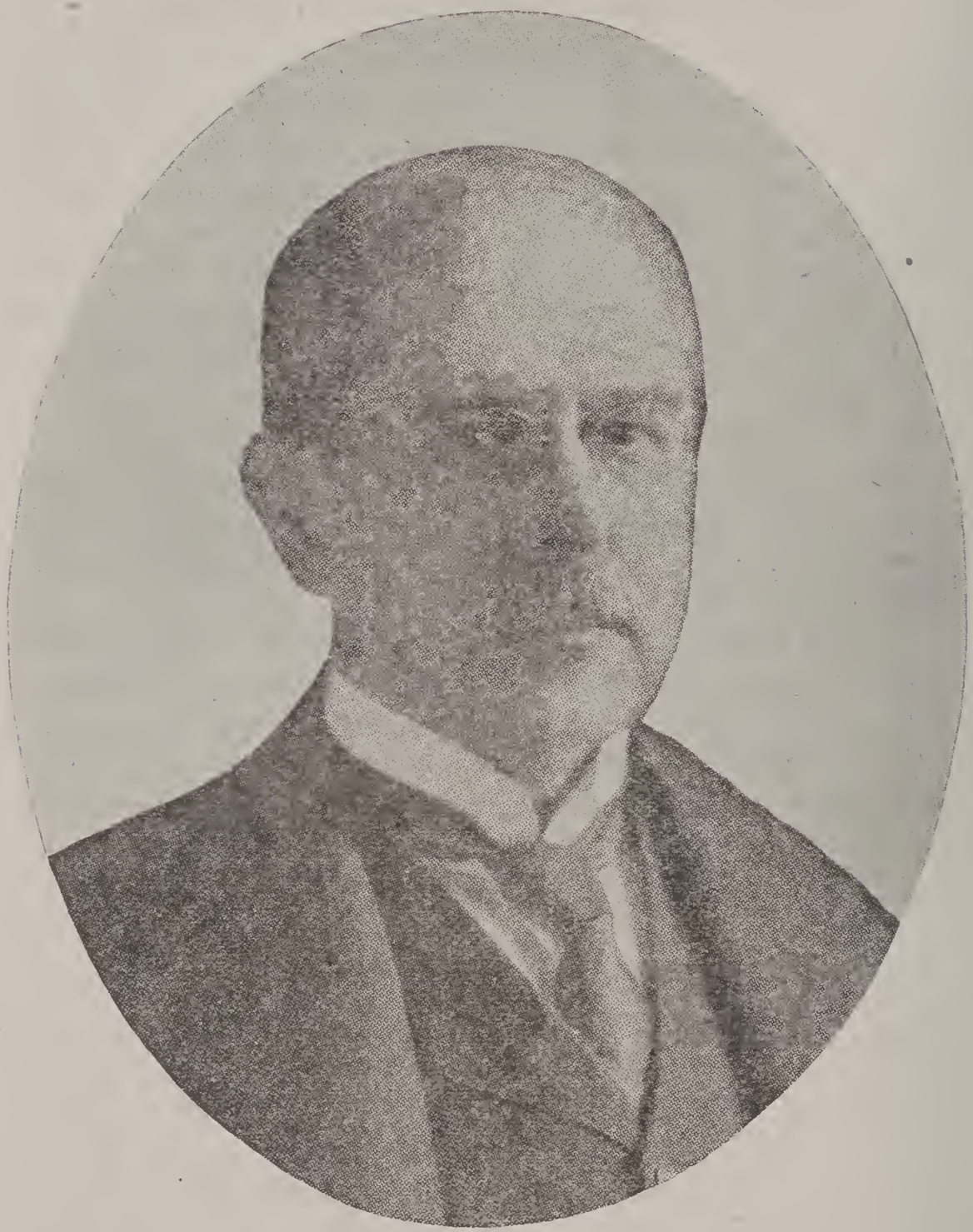
and influence to so satisfactorily work it out. Senator Penrose's service to Pennsylvania in this crisis has rarely, if ever, been equaled in the history of the State."

WORK IN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

As the chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads Senator Penrose directs the deliberations of the great business committee of the Senate, which, during the last session of Congress, constructed a measure appropriating $242,000,000 for the maintenance of the postal service. He is a member of the Committee on Commerce, which passes upon expenditures for the development of the waterways of the country, and of the Committee on Naval Affairs, which annually prepares legislation appropriating millions that are expended in battleship construction by Pennsylvania industries. He is also a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Imigration, and the Committee on Public Expenditures. No other Senator has more important committee assignments.

Senator Penrose represents Pennsylvania on the Republican National Committee. As member of the Executive Committee of that body, in the campaign of 1908, which ended in the election of Judge Taft, he rendered conspicuous service at the headquarters of the National Committee in New York, for which he was warmly commended.

UNITED STATES SENATOR



GEORGE T. OLIVER

PENNSYLVANIA'S JUNIOR SENATOR.

Though it is but a year and a half since he took his seat, George T. Oliver, junior United States Senator from Pennsylvania, has already won an honored position in the distinguished body of which he was elected a member by the legislature of this State. Not long after Mr. Oliver went to Washington, in the spring of last year, the Payne tariff bill came from the House of Representatives to the Senate. This gave the new Senator his opportunity. His experience as a manufacturer and in industrial operations had provided him with an unusual equipment for intelligent discussion of various customs schedules affecting Pennsylvania industries, and at several critical stages he was able to present enlightening information with accuracy and definiteness which were convincing even to avowedly partisan opposition.

EFFECTIVE IN TARIFF DEBATE.

It is the testimony of veteran correspondents at Washington, as well as of members of long service in Congressional life, that the part Mr. Oliver took in the tariff debate, directed, as was natural, to the protection of Pennsylvania products and Pennsylvania labor—at a time when Pennsylvania manufacturers were the especial mark of low tariff revisionists—vindicated the judgment of the Republican Assemblymen of his State in selecting him for the Senate. In the vernacular of the day, it may be said without fear of challenge that Senator Oliver "made good" from the start. He has been assiduous in attendance upon sessions of the Senate, has fulfilled his committee duties with scrupulous care and has been diligent and prompt in responding to every appeal of a proper character from his constituents throughout the State. Meantime he has enjoyed the confidence of his colleagues of the Senate and has been accounted a faithful friend of President Taft and a loyal supporter of his policies.

ACTIVE IN COMMITTEE WORK.

Senator Oliver is chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard and a member of the Committees on Claims, Indian Depredations, Industrial Expositions, Manufactures, Private Land Claims, Railroads and the University of the United States. He is also chairman of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, which is to be observed in 1913 and in which the Civil War veterans of Pennsylvania are especially interested.

Mr. Oliver was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, January 26, 1848, while his parens were visiting in that country, they at the time being residents of Allegheny, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Allegheny, at Pleasant Hill Academy, West Middletown, Pa., and at Bethany College, West Virginia, where he was graduated in 1868.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

Mr. Oliver studied law and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County, in 1871. After an active practice of ten years he retired in 1881 and engaged in iron and steel manufacturing. He was first vice-president and afterward president of the Oliver Wire Company until that company disposed of its plants in 1899. In 1889 he became president of the Hainsworth Steel Company and retained that position until its merger in 1897 with the Oliver & Snyder Steel Company, of which he was president until he disposed of his interest in the concern in 1901.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER.

In the summer of 1900 he purchased "The Pittsburgh Gazette," the oldest newspaper published west of the Alleghenies, and later in the same year acquired the controlling interest in the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph," the oldest afternoon paper in Pittsburg. In 1906 "The Pittsburg Gazette" and "The Pittsburg Times" were merged and are now published under the name of "The Gazette-Times." He is still the principal owner of both papers. He is also president of the Youngstown Car Manufacturing Company, at

Youngstown, Ohio, and is connected as a director with several financial and industrial corporations in Pittsburg.

LOYAL PARTY SUPPORTER.

Mr. Oliver has always been an earnest and active Republican, but never held public office until last year except that of president of the Central Board of Education in Pittsburg, which position he occupied from 1881 to 1884, when he resigned. He was presidential elector in 1884 and was delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1904. He was married to Miss Mary Kountze, of Omaha, Neb., and has six children living, his two sons, George S. and Augustus K., being actively engaged in the management of his newspapers.

HIGH PRICES NOT DUE TO TARIFF.

PRESIDENT TAFT ON THE PAYNE LAW.—CONVINCING REPORT OF LODGE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

In an address delivered at Winona, Minnesota, September 17, 1909, President William H. Taft entered into an extended discussion of the tariff revision provided by the Payne tariff act. Mr. Taft also replied to those critics of that act who contend that the tariff is the cause of the increased cost of living in this country. In course of his remarks the President said:

ACHIEVEMENT OF REPUBLICAN STATESMANSHIP.

"On the whole, however, I am bound to say that I think the Payne tariff bill is the best tariff bill that the Republican party ever passed; that in it the party has conceded the necessity for following the changed conditions and reducing tariff rates accordingly. This is a substantial achievement in the direction of lower tariffs and downward revision, and it ought to be accepted as such. Critics of the bill utterly ignore the very tremendous cuts that have been made in the iron schedule, which heretofore has been subject to criticism in all tariff bills. From iron ore, which was cut 75 per cent., to all the other items as low as 20 per cent., with an average of something like 40 or 50 per cent., that schedule has been reduced so that the danger of increasing prices through a monopoly of the business is very much lessened, and that was the chief purpose of revising the tariff downward under Republican protective principles. The severe critics of the bill pass this reduction in the metal schedule with a sneer, and say that the cut did not hurt the iron interests of the country. Well, of course it did not hurt them. It was not

expected to hurt them. It was expected only to reduce excessive rates, so that business should still be conducted at a profit, and the very character of the criticism is an indication of the general injustice of the attitude of those who make it, in assuming that it was the promise of the Republican party to hurt the industries of the country by the reductions which they were to make in the tariff, whereas it expressly indicated as plainly as possible in the platform that all of the industries were to be protected against injury by foreign competition, and the promise only went to the reduction of excessive rates beyond what was necessary to protect them.

"The high cost of living, of which 50 per cent. is consumed in food, 25 per cent. in clothing, and 25 per cent. in rent and fuel, has not been produced by the tariff, because the tariff has remained the same while the increases have gone on. It is due to the change of conditions the world over. Living has increased everywhere in cost—in countries where there is free trade and in countries where there is protection—and that increase has been chiefly seen in the cost of food products. In other words, we have had to pay more for the products of the farmer, for meat, for grain, for everything that enters into food. Now, certainly no one will contend that protection has increased the cost of food in this country, when the fact is that we have been the greatest exporters of food products in the world. It is only that the demand has increased beyond the supply, that farm lands have not been opened as rapidly as the population and the demand has increased. I am not saying that the tariff does not increase prices in clothing and in building and in other items that enter into the necessities of life, but what I wish to emphasize is that the recent increases in the cost of living in this country have not been due to the tariff. We have a much higher standard of living in this country than they have abroad, and this has been made possible by higher income for the workingman, the farmer, and all classes. Higher wages have been made possible by the encouragement of diversified industries, built up and fostered by the tariff."

EXHAUSTIVE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

On February 10, 1910, the United States Senate adopted a resolution creating a committee to be known as "The Select

Committee on Wages and Prices of Commodities." By the terms of the resolution this body was instructed to make an exhaustive investigation into the cost of living and any increase in the same since 1900; to ascertain whether the prices of the necessities of life which enter into the general use and consumption of the people, have been increased since the year 1900; and if so, to ascertain the cause or causes which have influenced said increase. The committee, which was appointed by the Vice President, consisted of these senators: Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, chairman; Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; P. J. McCumber, of North Dakota; Reed Smoot, of Utah; C. I. Crawford, of South Dakota; James P. Clarke, of Arkansas; Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama, and Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina.

The committee's investigation was as thorough as any other investigation ever undertaken by a congressional committee. It was intended to be a non-partisan body, whose only object was to disclose the facts. It investigated every phase of the problem of advancing prices. It did not limit its inquiries regarding trade and price conditions to the United States, but extended its investigation to the situation in foreign countries. In a preliminary report, recently made public, Mr. Lodge, representing the majority, submitted facts which sustain the contention of the President that the tariff is NOT the cause of higher prices. In this report the committee says:

THE TARIFF AND HIGH PRICES.

The tariff seems to have been no material factor in causing the advance in prices during the past decade. The greatest advances have been made in commodities upon which the tariff has little or no effect, and the absolute removal of the tariff on many of these commodities could not have afforded relief at the present time, for the reason that prices of these commodities, with a few exceptions, were as high or higher in other countries than in the United States.

The advance in prices during the past ten years appears to have no relation to tariff legislation. Beginning with January, 1900, wholesale prices in general declined slightly, and the decline

continued through July, 1901. Beginning with August, 1901, prices advanced very slowly through March, 1903, and then remained steady through May, 1905. Beginning with June, 1905, there was a marked increase through October, 1907. Beginning with November, 1907, prices began to decline and the decline continued through August, 1908. Beginning with September, 1908, prices steadily advanced until the highest point during the ten years was reached in March, 1910.

The advance in 1909 as compared with 1900, by groups of articles, was as follows:

	PER CENT.
Products of the forest advanced	40.3
Products of the farm, crude, advanced	36.1
Products of the farm, manufactured, advanced	24.2
Products of mines and wells advanced	13.5
Products of manufactures advanced	5.7
Products of the fisheries advanced	5.1
Imported products declined	1.7

The groups of articles which have shown the greatest advance—the products of the forests and the products of the farm—are those for which there has been practically no change in tariff during the past ten years. Neither have there been any changes during the past twenty years which could in any way account for the increase in price. The tariff acts of 1894, 1897, and 1909 have made no changes which to any appreciable degree measure the changes in prices which have taken place.

The tariff act of 1909 made no marked changes in "farm products and foodstuffs," the articles grouped by the tariff acts under Schedule G, "agricultural products and provisions," and Schedule E, "sugar, molasses, and manufactures of."

Where alterations were made in rates they were chiefly in the direction of reductions. Yet such changes as have been made in the tariff in these schedules have apparently had no effect on prices, as almost without a single exception the prices have advanced materially since the passage of the act without any distinction as to whether the tariff was increased or decreased. The farm products and articles of food changed by the tariff of 1909 are shown in the lists which follow. The first list shows the increases and the second the decreases.

Tariff of 1909, Schedules G and E.

Increases.

	Equivalent ad valorem duty.* Act of 1897. Per cent.	Act of 1909. Per cent.	Increase. Per cent.
Buckwheat flour	20.00	25.00	25.00
Hops	37.94	50.59	33.33
Split peas	25.81	36.44	41.17
Caviare, in packages of 100 pounds or over	.85	30.00	3,529.41
Figs	41.85	52.31	25.00
Dates	14.32	28.64	100.00
Grapes, in barrels or other packages	16.57	20.72	25.00
Lemons	36.18	54.27	50.00
Pineapples:			
In barrels or other pkgs	19.37	22.14	14.28
In bulk	23.44	26.79	14.29
Chicory root:			
Raw, dried or undried, but unground	64.25	96.37	50.00
Burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, etc.	60.08	72.10	20.00

Decreases.

	Equivalent ad valorem duty.* Act of 1897. Per cent	Act of 1909. Per cent	Decrease. Per cent.
Corn meal	18.34	17.61	4.00
Casein	20.00	Free.	100.00
Cabbages	44.58	29.81	33.33
Peas, dried	16.75	13.96	16.67
Pears, green, in bulk, or in barrels, sacks, or in similar packages	20.61	12.93	37.50
Celery seed	30.00	14.68	51.07
Anchovies, sardines, etc., in packages other than bottles, jars, tin boxes, or cans	40.00	30.00	25.00
Herring	10.68	7.12	33.33
Bacon and hams	23.28	18.63	20.00
Beef	18.19	13.64	25.00
Veal	16.55	12.41	25.00
Mutton	23.51	17.63	25.00

	Equivalent ad valorem duty.* Act of 1897. Per cent.	Act of 1909. Per cent.	Decrease. Per cent.
Pork	13.61	10.20	25.00
Venison	14.37	10.77	25.00
Lard	20.29	15.22	25.00
Tallow	10.63	7.08	33.33
Salt, in bags, etc.	36.14	33.13	8.33
Salt, in bulk	90.24	78.96	12.50
Starch, other than potato	45.95	30.63	33.33
Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum	67.74	50.80	25.00
Oleo-stearine	20.00	Free.	100.00
Cane sugar above 16 and all sugar that has gone through a process of refining	72.57	70.70	2.56
Saccharine	216.71	89.57	58.66

EVIDENCE IS CONCLUSIVE.

That the tariff is not the cause of the present advance is conclusively shown by the fact that the greatest advance has been made in commodities which are usually produced in sufficient quantities to furnish a large surplus to other countries.

The principal farm grains—barley, corn, oats, rye, and wheat—made an average advance in price in 1909, compared with 1900, of 69.7 per cent. They are usually exported in large quantities, yet while the exports were materially reduced in 1909, other countries absorbed our surplus even at the advanced prices, and the exports during 1909 amounted to over $80,000,000 with additional exports of over $50,000,000 worth of wheat flour and corn meal.

The price level of the live-stock group, consisting of cattle, hogs, and sheep in 1909, was 26.1 per cent. above the price level of 1900. This group also furnished a surplus for export and at the advanced prices the exports amounted to approximately $20,000,000.

This amount exported is much less than for previous years, but the fact that exports of products of the farm and of the forests continue in such large quantities indicates that the price movement is due not to the tariff, but to a world-wide movement upward in prices of such commodities.

*By "equivalent ad valorem duty" is meant the per cent. which the amount of duty collected during the year was of the value of the go ds imported during the year.

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT.

PENNSYLVANIAN IN CONGRESS EMPHASIZES SUCCESS OF THE TAFT ADMINISTRATION.

On the closing day of the recent session of Congress, Mr. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, addressing the House, said:

"About some very worthy, distinguished, and eminently successful officials there is ever an air of anticipation and there is inevitable publicity and sensation both before and after the fact. Ofttimes this serves a very useful purpose. Other officials are quiet and undemonstrative, but get there just the same. The difference is largely one of temperament and of habit. President Taft was for many years a judge. He acquired, and there still rests upon him, the judicial habit of calm deliberation and of not saying much in advance about what he is going to do. He has not endeavored to appeal to the sensational side of our natures, but he has been going steadily forward in the course which he had mapped out.

"If it has been marked by judicial calmness and deliberation of judgment, it has also been marked by great determination and by great firmness of execution. The people are just beginning to discover how wonderfully successful his administration has been and is, and that, for an administration so young, it is unprecedentedly rich in accomplishment. The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in their convention on Wednesday of this week, sounded a clear note, which has awakened pleasing echoes throughout the United States. This is an extract from their platform:

"'We heartily indorse and commend the administration of President William H. Taft, which, less than sixteen months old, is unique in its record of accomplishment. He has, in his own way, carried forward and developed the policies of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, while enforcing his own and those in favor of which the party has in

National platform declared. With unwearing patience and gentleness of manner, but with great firmness of purpose and unyielding determination, he will, by the time the gavel falls at the close of the present session of Congress, have succeeded in securing the enactment into law of more important recommendations than any other President has ever secured within so brief a time after his inauguration. Among this legislation may be mentioned the revision of the tariff; the bill for the more complete regulation and control of railroads; the establishment of postal savings banks; the creation of a Bureau of Mines; the punishment of the white slave traffic; the creation of a tariff board; the abolition of the immunity bath; the establishment of business methods in various government departments; legislation for the conservation of our National resources; the creation of a Commerce Court; providing for the investigation of railway accidents and monthly reports of the same; important legislation amending and extending the laws requiring the use of safety appliances for common carriers; the passage through the House of a bill providing a complete constitution for the government of Porto Rico, in pursuance of his special message, and conferring citizenship according to the promise of the party platform; and the addition of two stars to the flag.

"'We also call especial attention to his prompt and effective intervention to prevent the arbitrary increase of railway rates; his faithful and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws; his enforcement of the law against illegal dealing in stocks through the instrumentality of what are commonly termed "bucket shops"; the conviction of the perpetrators of the so-called sugar frauds upon the Government; and the indictment of those engaged in unlawfully cornering and artificially advancing the price of cotton and necessarily of cotton goods, which enter to so large an extent into the expenses of every American family.'

"To the list of accomplished legislation will be added the concurrent resolution passed finally, providing for a commision to investigate the very important matter of employer's liability and workman's compensation, and this bill for publicity of campaign contributions. The great volume of exceedingly important and beneficial legislation that stands to the credit of this Congress, as well as of the President, is of itself sufficient to commend both to the indorsement and praise of the American people; but the success of President Taft's administration extends also into other fields."

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